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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXV NO. 8. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Beaumont Report To See Light Of Day

Decision Of Cricket Control Board

Move For Recognition Of Professionals As Coaches For India

"HAMMOND MUST BE INCLUDED IN ENGLISH TOURIST TEAM"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

It is understood the Beaumont Committee's report was brought to the meeting of the Cricket Control Board held here to-day by the Secretary, sealed in an envelope, and before it was opened, on the motion of Mr. Fyzee, seconded by Mr. Raishid, the Board decided, by ten votes against seven, that the report should be published.

Thereafter there was lengthy discussion on the report.

The Nawab of Bhopal did not attend owing to his daughter's illness.

Mr. A. A. Fyzee also attended, representing Bombay.

As regards the proposed English tour in India during the summer of 1937-38, it was decided to carry on correspondence, provided Hammond was included in the English Team coming out to India.

Consideration of the accounts of the recent Indian tour in England was postponed pending further reports from the Captain and the Manager, Major Rickets.

The Australian tour accounts were considered and Bangalore and Madras who were still in arrears were asked to pay up their accounts immediately.

QUESTION OF COACHES

On the question of coaches, Mr. Rashid from Bengal strongly urged recognition by the Board of professionalism which was honourable occupation. At present the imported coaches besides imposing heavy cost were found unsatisfactory as they were unable to remain in India longer. For a successful development of sports in this country the Board would do well to give a lead, giving their recognition to the professionalism without delay.

The meeting appointed a Sub-Committee to frame rules in this connection.

AFFILIATION FOR BARODA.

The application from Baroda for affiliation, which was rejected at the previous meeting, was accepted to-day.

In future application will be considered by the Committee instead of the Board. The Committee will consist of the Maharaja of Patiala, Maharaja of Jamnagar, Nawab of Bhopal, Khan Sahib Rashid (Bengal), Mr. Fyzee (Bombay) and one more.

The suggestion from Mr. Rashid that Mr. Lagdon be appointed to represent India at the Imperial Cricket Conference will be considered at the next meeting of the Board at Bombay in March on a suitable date, when the Nawab of Bhopal will be enabled to attend.

REPORT TO BE OUT TO-DAY

(Later).—According to official statement issued by the Cricket Control Board the Indian team's tour in England resulted in a loss of approximately Rs. 18,000.

The Board has decided to release the Beaumont Report for publication to-morrow, and circulate copies to Cricket Associations for consideration, and, thereafter, hold another meeting to decide the action to be taken.—A.P.

Earlier

An important meeting of the Cricket Control Board was held to-day with Mr. R. E. Grant-Govan in the chair. Among those present were the Yuvarajah of Limbdi (Western India Cricket Association), Mr. Syed Ahmed Rashid (Bengal and Assam) Mr. D. J. Jagus (Sind), Mr. H. J. Rustomji (Northern India), Mr. K. S. Rangarao (Madras), Major Lindsey (Southern India), Maharajah of Patiala Northern India), Mr. D. M. Evans (Army Sport Control Board), Mr. J. F. Cowgill (Delhi and District), Messrs M. G. Bakshi (Gujerat), P. M. Bhide (C. P. and Berar), Badrud Islam (U. P.), S. M. Hadi (Hyderabad) and Messrs H. Desai and S. V. Shivde (Baroda) by invitation.

The most important item on the agenda is the Beaumont Committee Report.—A. P.

ALLEGED INDISCIPLINE

M. P. C. C. President Asks Explanation Of L. B. Bhopatkar

WIRE TO JAWAHARLAL REGARDING DANGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 10.

It is understood that Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board, has sent a notice to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party, asking him to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him for having offered himself for election in opposition to the official Congress candidate, Mr. B. M. Gupte.

It is further understood that Syt. Shankarrao Deo, President of the M. P. C. C., has wired to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the Congress President requesting him to take disciplinary action against Mr. S. A. Dange for his election activities against the official Congress candidate.

FRANCO-TURKISH DISPUTE

Hopes Of Settlement At Geneva

GENEVA, Jan. 10.

At request of French and Turkish Governments, the President of Council, Mr. Wellington Koo has agreed to adjourn the meeting of the Council from January 18 until January 21.

This is taken to indicate that direct Franco-Turkish negotiations promise satisfactory settlement of the Alexandretta question.—Reuter.

RADICALS SEIZE SIANFU

Outcome Of Anti-Japanese Policy

NANKING, Jan. 1".

Radical elements, including Communists, have seized control of Sianfu, according to an official announcement.

Their programme features anti-Japanese policy.—Reuter.

REMEMBER FEBRUARY 11.

And Vote For Mrs. Hansa Mehta And Mr. Ratilal Gandhi

The Secretary, Propaganda Committee, B. P. C. C., writes:—

On February 11 the voters of the Upper Chamber enrolled in the Bombay City and Suburbs Constituency will be called upon to elect four representatives. The Congress has put up two candidates viz., Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mr. Ratilal Gandhi. Each voter has four votes and the Congress expects each Congress-minded voter to give two votes to each of these candidates. Below are given short sketches of the career of each of them.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta

Mrs. Hansa Mehta (Congress candidate), daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, born in 1897, graduated in 1918. Studied Journalism and Sociology in London. Attended the International Conference of Women at Geneva in 1920, as one of the Indian delegates. Left for America in 1922 on an educational tour and returned via Japan.

Settled down in Bombay in 1925 and became member of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee in 1926.

Took a leading part in the Indian Women Movement. Became organising Secretary of the National Council of Women in India in 1930. Elected Vice-President of the same in 1936.

Joined the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 and was jailed twice.

Elected member of the Bombay University Senate in 1931 and re-elected in 1936. Also member of the Senate of the Indian Women's University.

Member of the Bombay Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Has always been interested in Children's Movement. Joint Editor of a fortnightly Gujarati journal.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi

Graduate of the Bombay University.

Prominent business-man connected with Grain, Wheat and Seeds Trade. Takes keen interest and leading part in the organisation of this Trade and in the development of Oil Crushing Industry.

One of the founders of the Seeds Traders' Association.

Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust.

Nominated by the International Chamber of Commerce to serve on the future sub-Committee.

Appointed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India to the Oil-Crushing Industry Inquiry Committee.

Elected by the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry as a member of the Standing Wheat Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricutural Research in India.

Travelled over Europe for a special study of Seeds Trade and attended a Biennial Session of the International Chamber of Commerce held at Amsterdam in 1929.

Let There Be No Compromise Over Election Issue

Congress President's Exhortation To Organise Volunteers' Batches For Propaganda

PURNEA, Jan. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru reached Bardawar last evening at 8 p.m. to catch the train to Sahibganj in Bihar. He had motored to Dhanbad and reached Bardawan one hour earlier. The local Congressmen availed themselves of the opportunity and requested him to address a small gathering.

Panditji addressing them spoke about the ensuing elections. He said that he did not know the Maharajkumar of Dumraon personally, but this much he could say that the Maharajkumar represented reactionary elements which supported the Government. He then asked Congressmen to organise batches of volunteers and take them to villages to hold meetings, take out processions etc. He further said that there should be no compromise over the issue.

He advised students to help Congress candidates in the election, and thus improve their education.

Catching train at night Panditji reached Sahibganj at 3 a.m. There a large number of people had assembled to pay homage to him. As he had to change his train there people wanted him to go to the town for five minutes. But he did not agree to the request. He, however, came out of his compartment and addressed the gathering there.

Proceeding further he reached Manliharighat at 7 a.m. and was received by the Congressmen of Purnea. He addressed a meeting at Manliharighat at 7-30 a.m., and another at Katihar at 9 a.m. He will spend the whole of today in the Purnea district whereafter he proceeds to Muzaffarpur.—United Press.

Mistakes Competition

Closing Date

14th JANUARY

Entry coupons available from Bombay Chronicle Sunday Edition of 27th December 1936, 3rd and 10th January.

BECAUSE INDIA IS NOT FREE . . . .

Whitehall Bans Efforts Of Trade Commissioner At Milan To Recover Indian Merchants' Debts

HE CANNOT NEGOTIATE DIRECT WITH ROME

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

How far India enjoys fiscal autonomy and to what extent the British Government are solicitous of India's economic and commercial interests can very well be judged from certain facts, being hereby exclusively revealed by the "Chronicle", which constitute a first class scandal.

SETTLEMENT REACHED, BUT . . . . .

The whole story revolves round the efforts of Mr. Mulk Raj Ahuja, the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Milan, to arrange the payment of commercial debts owing from Italian nationals to firms in India.

It appears, from authentic information at our disposal, that Mr. Ahuja was able to secure an assurance from the Italian ministry that all these payments would be made to the Indian merchants and, in fact, the Italian Government actually collected the money to be handed over to the Indian merchants.

BECAUSE INDIA IS NOT FREE . . . . !

But this whole negotiation which would have profited many Indian merchants has been, it is reported, stopped by the British Foreign Office on the ground that India is not a self-governing country and, therefore, the Indian Trade Commissioner at Milan had no right to negotiate with any foreign Power even with the approval of the Indian High Commissioner in London and of the British Ambassador in Rome!

ROME TRADE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Mr. Mulk Raj Ahuja who occupied the office of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner at Milan, during 1935-1936 recently submitted report of his work which has been published by the High Commissioner for India in London (s. 6d). On page 9 of this Report appears the following significant paragraph from the pen of Mr. Ahuja:

"I held charge of the office throughout the period covered by this report. During this period I visited the following places in Italy in connection with the work of the office: Padua, Venice, Bari, Genoa, Naples and Rome; all of which, with the exception of perhaps Rome, are of considerable importance as centres of trade. *During my visit to Rome, I was able to discuss with the Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy and some of the officials of the competent Italian Ministry the question of payment of commercial debts owing from Italian nationals to firms in India, both in its general bearing as well as with reference to the merits of particular cases.* I also had occasion to travel into France and Spain, visiting Marseilles and Lyons in the former territory and Barcelona in the latter. I also paid short visits to London on a few occasions, when I took the opportunity of discussing certain matters of importance to the work of this office with the Indian Trade Commissioner, London." (The italics are ours).

SOME QUESTIONS

In regard to the report of Mr. Ahuja and the extracts from it which are quoted above will the Government give replies to the following:

1 Whether Mr. Ahuja has been able to recover the debts:

2 Whether any steps have been taken by the Government of India to recover these moneys of Indian merchants and how much is the money due to the Indian merchants? Why is it that if the moneys are not recovered the Government of India is not taking any steps to recover same?

3 Whether any moneys are due to British merchants in India? If so what amount? Whether the Government of India has taken steps to recover these moneys of British merchants in India?

4 Whether the British merchants from India are treated differently from the Indian merchants? If so what is the difference in this treatment?

5 Whether it is the duty of the Government of India to negotiate on behalf of the Indian nationals in foreign countries or is it the function of the British Government? If it is the function of the latter whether any steps have been taken to safeguard the interest of the Indian merchants in Italy? Whether the British Government has safeguarded the interests of only the British merchants from India and not of Indian merchants? If the British merchants were protected why the interests of the Indian merchants have not been protected by the British Government at the same time?

6 Whether India enjoys fiscal autonomy to enable her to safeguard the interests of her nationals in foreign countries?

7 What has the High Commissioner for India to say on the subject?

DEBTS COLLECTED BY ITALIAN GOVT.

It now appears that Mr. Ahuja not only discussed with the Italian Government the matter of debts owing from Italian nationals to firms in India to which he refers in the report but was actually able to obtain from the Italian Ministry an assurance that all these payments would be made to the Indian merchants. He, therefore, negotiated officially with the Italian Government after obtaining the permission of the Indian High Commissioner in London and also obtaining the permission of the British Ambassador in Rome. As a result, the Italian Government collected all the outstanding moneys due to Indian merchants. Meanwhile, in the course of his official duties, Sir Eric Drummond, the Ambassador at Rome, reported the matter to the British Foreign Office.

The latter immediately drew the attention of the India Office in Downing Street that such a negotiation could not be carried on by an Indian Trade Commissioner even with the knowledge and approval of the Indian High Commissioner in London and of the British Ambassador in Rome, since India was not a self-governing Dominion and, therefore, did not enjoy the privilege of negotiating direct with any foreign Power. The India Office, then, communicated with Sir Feroze Khan Noon and with Mr. Ahuja not to proceed with the negotiation.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon, the Indian High Commissioner, recently went to Rome, it is quite likely, to put an end to these negotiations. And it is also significant that Mr. Ahuja came to London about Christmas and has been there ever since.

It is further understood that the India Office communicated on this matter direct with the Government of India and not through the High Commissioner for India.

INDIAN MERCHANTS DISILLUSIONED

While this episode throws lurid light on the so-called fiscal autonomy enjoyed by India, it is important to note at the same time that the British Government did not do anything for Indian merchants when they sought to protect the rights of British merchants and "British merchants in India" dealing with Italy. All debts owing to them, we understand, have been recovered while Indian merchants whose money had almost been secured by Mr. Ahuja would probably never be able to get it, thanks to India's status in the British "Commonwealth" of nations.

The Indian merchants have naturally been sadly disillusioned by this affair.

It will be interesting to hear what the High Commissioner for India has to say on this matter. Meanwhile it is likely that some M.L.A.'s would seek more information on the subject from the Government through interpellations in the Assembly.

FEDERATION OF INDIANS ABROAD

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The Burma Congress Committee has addressed the A. I. C. C. expressing its desire to organise a Federation of Indians overseas with Rangoon as its headquarters, the association to function under the aegis of the Congress.

An Amendment to the Congress Constitution in this connection is now before the A. I. C. C.

It is understood that the Amendment will be kept pending, till Pandit Nehru returns from his proposed visit to Burma and acquaints the A. I. C. C. with his views on the question.

The second meeting of the Cochin Legislative Council is to commence on Monday, January 18. The session continues for five days.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a certified binder for outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7569, "Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted a certified compounder for outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7569, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Lady-Teacher for a matriculate girl, Board and Lodging free. Apply with terms to Mr. S. E. Khangor. Executive Engineer, Post Paltan, Punjab. (7573)

Wanted a Trained Lady Graduate Teacher immediately. Apply stating terms to the Principal Gokalibai High School, Vile Parle (7553).

Wanted Typist and Correspondence Clerk knowing very well Gujarati, apply to Mowji Vishram and Co., Opp. Jooma Musjid, Bombay. 7571.

Wanted a teacher to coach inter commerce student. Apply sharp Jamshedji Ratanji and Co., 93, Apollo Street. (7561).

Wanted a B.A., B.T., or B.A., S.Tc. as Headmaster. Apply stating age, caste, experience, etc., and least salary expected to B. P. Modi, Chairman, the Edward English School, Amod, Dt. Broach. (4629)

Wanted—A Lady Doctor with M. B. B. S. Qualification for Baroda Medical Service, Grade Rs. 150—40/3—400. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned within eight days with testimonials and references stating age, Residence, previous experience, etc. Chief of the Medical and Health Departments, Baroda State. (4637)

12. TO BE LET.

To Let on long or short lease the well-known Olympia Cinema from 1st February, 1937. Applicant should send their offers to Manager, Dr. Eruchshaw Jamshedji Hakim, Eruchshaw Building, 249 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (7559).

Hornby Building, 174, Hornby Road, above Abdoola Company, rooms, flats, for Office, Club, School, Hotel, Residence, with lift. Rent: 20 to 250. Apply Cassinath's Office, 17-19, Bastion Road. Telephone: 20357. (7549).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Examination for those who passed or failed at Matriculation. Oral or postal tuition, Prospectus from S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (7566).

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric classes for March and April Examinations. Morning and evening. Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (7565)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loan arranged on property mortgage, hundi, motor, furniture, jewellery, gold, silver, policy and on personal security to Government in Bombay City only. Apply —or 'phone: 42669, Money Arranging Co., Girgaon, Bombay. (7564).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for our famous mercerised, pure silk sarees and cloth on Rs. 150 p.m. Bonus Rs. 200, Amrit Commercial Agency Ludhiana. (7576)

Good opportunity for reliable and influential gentlemen. Wanted for reorganisation scheme district agents or organisers for old life office of Bombay for all the districts of Berar, C. P., Khandesh, C. I. and Deccan. Officer from Head Office touring area shortly. Apply immediately stating age, experience, and prospects of business to Box No. 4603 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted firm to undertake subagency in Bombay Presidency for complete range of athletic sports. Prices competitive. Apply with all necessary particulars to S. N. Jhunjhunwalla, Mohta House, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta. (4628).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—A second-hand Roller Flour Mill Machinery. Sajjan Singh, Mill-owner, Sialkot (Punjab). (7574)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

At Khandalla for sale a bungalow on the Bombay-Poona Road, area 4 1/2 acres, splendid view. Rs. 16,000 or near. Apply Box No. 7562, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Coronation Tour; Three months Rs. 2,200, all inclusive. For particulars write to Erach Ardeshir Anklesaria. Old Sitaram Building, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2. (7570)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

DRY ICE.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS CO., LTD., Mazagaon, BOMBAY, beg to advise their extensive clientele and all enquirers that the large plant installed by them in BOMBAY on the famous LINDESURTH process is now nearing completion and supplies will be available in January, 1937.

4350

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of proposed school, chawl superintendent's quarters, 20 S. P. rooms for sweepers and 12 shops at Dharavi, near Andhra Valley Power Supply Station, will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1937.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 for each tender copy to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 8th January, 1937.
(4640)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLIBHAI MULLA SAMSUDIN, Bai SUGRABAI, widow of Gulamali Esufali and HUSSEINBHAI GULAMALI, a minor by his mother and natural guardian the said Bai Sugrabai of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

Description Of The Property

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground the cess whereon has now been redeemed together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Garibdas Lane De Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 6264, Old Survey No. 695 and New Survey No. 2204 and Cadastral Survey No. 796 of the Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Dariasten Street, on or towards the West by De Souza Street on or towards the North by the property of Sunderji Vithoji and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Lalji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1769 and 1803 and Street Nos. 10-10A, 12-14, 63-67.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1937.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4641

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANGADAS PURSHOTTAM PAREKH of Vile Parle Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. BHOGILAL TRIBHOWANDAS PARIKH.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground together with hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Parleshwar Cross Road in Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 775 square yards (Seven hundred and seventy-five square yards) or thereabouts bearing Sub-Plot Number 1-G of Final Plot Number 1 of Town Planning Scheme number 1 of Vile Parle and house Tax No. 1A Parleshwar Cross Road, together with all trees, shrubs and Plants now growing or standing thereon and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the Private Scheme Road, on or towards the West by the Sub-Plot Number 1, on or towards the North by Sub-Plot Number 1-H and on or towards the South by Sub-Plot Number 1-F.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1937.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
(4639)

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1962 of 1935.

Ganesh Narayan Onkarmal, a firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act of 1932, and carrying on business 'inter alia' at the Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Plaintiff.

vs.

Himatgir Partapgirji and Co., a firm, carrying on business at Champagully, at the Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS BY A DECREE made and Chamber Order passed in the above suit on the 20th day of December, 1935 and 29th day of January, 1936, respectively it was ordered that the defendants abovenamed do pay to the Plaintiffs, herein the sum of Rs. 52,225 for debt and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs which said debt and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 52,425 and simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the sum last abovementioned from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 7th day of February, 1936 the moveable property belonging to Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji, a partner in the abovenamed defendant firm namely. Chesterfield Sofas, Chesterfield armchairs, Marbletop-centre table, Radiogram cabinet, Glass Cabinets with Crockery, Minor stands, Sofas, Dressing tables, Godrej Steel Cupboards, Screens, Chairs, Writing tables, etc., was attached.

Now notice is hereby given that the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale, dated the 12th day of November, 1936, sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1937 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bungalow, known as 'Himat House', at Dongersey Road, Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, order, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or at the office of Messrs Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1936.

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
(4636)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE ELECTRIC GOODS SHOP KNOWN AS AHMED LATIF & CO. TOGETHER WITH ITS GOODWILL.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1856 of 1936 (Halimabai and others vs. Peermahomed), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 11th January, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 173, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, all the stock-in-trade of the Electric goods shop known as Ahmed Latif and Co. consisting of Electric table lamp, wall-bracket lamps, Chandeliers, fancy shades, English Japanese and Dutch bulbs, electric wires, switches, torch lamps, wire clips, cut-outs, ceiling roses, bells, wooden blocks, E. pipes, wooden putties, and other miscellaneous articles, also furniture, Remington Typewriter also the goods lying in the godown adjoining the shop together with its goodwill in one lot or separate lots etc.

The above goods are on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1999 of 1930 (Amarchand Chunilal and others vs Chunilal Hemchand and another and pursuant to the powers contained in the decree dated the 24th November, 1933, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY the 22nd January, 1937 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—ALL THAT piece of pension and tax land (cess redeemed) with dwelling house situate on the South side of Mirza Street and Municipal C Ward No. 614 and Street Nos. 25-27 and 29 and containing by admeasurement 102 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Khimchand Tullockchand, on the West partly by Mirza Street partly by the property of Narondas Laldas and partly by the property now belonging to Gangadas Vijbhukhandas, on the North by Mirza Street and on the South partly by the property of Pandurang Raghoba and partly by the property now belonging to Gangadas Vijbhukhandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT KHOJA STREET, DUNCAN ROAD AND MUSJID STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1629 of 1936 (Bai Bibibai, widow of Habib Juma and others vs. Mahomed Yusuf Habib Juma and others) pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 2nd October, 1936 made in the said suit, Messrs Bennett & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the days mentioned below:—,

Lot No. 1 & 2.—On Thursday, the 21st January, 1937 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1—ALL that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent with building at Khoja Street containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and Municipal C Ward No. 7306 Street Nos 82-84 and bounded on the East by Khoja Street, on the West by Sweepers passage, on the North by the property of Haroon Suleman and on the South by the property of Mahomedbhoy Alibhoy.

LOT NO. 2—ALL that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with dwelling house at Khoja Street containing by admeasurement 84 3/9th square yards or thereabouts Municipal C Ward No. 7307, Street No. 80 and bounded on the East by Khoja Street on the West by Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Haji Kassam Haji Ahmed and on the South by Sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 3—On Monday, the 25th January, 1937 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Lot No. 3—ALL that piece of land with dwelling house on the Duncan Road on the East side thereof containing by admeasurement 121 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and Municipal C Ward No. 7374 Street No. 341 and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by Duncan Road, on the North by the house of Naka Manaji and on the South by the house of Vanzari Bhawoo Mandaji.

Lot. No. 4—On Thursday the 28th January 1937 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Lot No. 4—ALL that piece of ground of Fazandari tenure with dwelling house at Jackeria Masjid Street containing by admeasurement about 167 square yards and Municipal B Ward No. 2725, Street No. 90 and bounded on the North by the property of Gulam Mahomed Ismail Nurani, on the South by the property of Haji Miya Pathan, on the West by the property of Abdulla Haji Hussein and on the East by the Jackeria Masjid Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel & Ezekeil, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

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from the Book written by the
Nobel Prize Winner
SINCLAIR LEWIS
Scenario by the
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An R.K.O. Radio Sensation

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, January 9.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Comorin of 8744, reg. tons, Capt. C. W. Cartwright, arrived from Yokohama via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy.'s s.s. Alavi of 2161 reg. tons, Capt. W F Clifton, arrived from Jeddah via Port Said, Djibouti, Aden, Makalla and Shaher with pilgrims and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg. tons, Capt. J H Longhurst, arrived from Durban via African Ports and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Coy.'s s.s. Varsova of 1955 reg. tons tons, Capt. A Russel, arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, dates and general cargo.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, January 9.

N Y Kaisha's s.s. Anyo Maru of 5741 reg. tons, Capt. H Teguchi, sailed for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai with passengers and local cargo.

P and O S N Coy.'s s.s. Comorin of 8744 reg. tons, Capt. C W Cartwright, sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros.' s.s. Salwati of 4087 reg. tons, Capt. G Meyer, sailed for Singapore via Alleppey and Colombo with local cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Buyo Maru of 3405 reg. tons, Capt. K Masuda, sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with passengers and local cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons, Capt. G S McWilliam, sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin, Colombo, and Madras with general cargo.

LOADING
Bombay, January 9.

The following steamers booked for loading on 9-1-37:—

S.S. Innesmoor (Gr. Tr. Coy.) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Kenya (M. M. and Co.) for African Ports.

S.S. Glasgow Maru (O. S. K.) for China, Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

EXPORTS
Bombay, January 9.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Liverpool:—7 bales wool raw The Bombay Co., Ltd.; 10 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 500 bales D Sassoon and Co., Ltd.; 500 bags groundnut oil cake K Prasad and Co.; 28 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co.

For Philadelphia:—50 bales goat hair Dongursee and Sons.

For Ghent:—280 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

For Beyrouth:—9 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—32 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

S.S. City of Mohite for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton C Jairam and Co.; 140 bags cotton B Mawji and Co.; 55 bales cotton B Harakchand and Co.; 50 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, January 9.

S.S. City of Perth, agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool and Glasgow:—50 cases cotton yarn; 68 cases steel rounds; 24 cases looms; 52 bundles copper rods; 375 bags steel rails; 12 cases electric ware; 50 bags fruit salts; 136 cases c. i. cisterns; 10 casks zinc sheet; 185 drums lub. oil; 20 cases empty cartons; 200 bags boiler and lagging; 70 cases condensed milk; 88 cases hammers; 38 cases covers; 14 cases metal printing type; 84 pcs. d.c. pans; 95 bundles tubes; 43 bales springs; 290 bundles bicycle rims; 31 bundles solid tyres; 33 bundles iron tubes; 333 bales old newspapers; 28 cases machinery; 18 cases accumulators; 30 cases corn flour; 185 cases quaker oats; 85 cases bottled stout; 50 cases cotton goods; 28 cases printed cotton; 45 cases bottled ale; 25 cases ginger wine; 231 bundles m. s. hoops; 120 cases whisky; 1240 plates hard spelter; 100 cases beer; 212 pcs. steel bars; 45 pcs. hard ware.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

More Light On Indian Wood Research

It Can Provide Cheap Roofing And Even Stand The Risk Of Fire

At a cost varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 per hundred square feet, which is not higher than what is necessary to have ordinary galvanised sheeting, one can have out of Indian wood one of the finest-looking roofing known and a maximum of insulation comfort.

There are not many who know of this, but the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun, have worked out the details, and now offer the same, together with information about the preservation and fire-proofing of wood shingles, in one of their handy pamphlets entitled "Cheaper and Better Gable Roofing with Wood Shingles".

CHEAP AND DURABLE

Properly treated timber gives a life of at least 25 years when laid in the ground. A life of at least 40 to 50 years can therefore be confidently expected of treated wood shingles or of shingles laid over galvanised iron sheets. For earthquake areas in Northern India treated wood shingles laid over treated wood sheathing affords the most comfortable, artistic and economical and safe roofing known to architects and engineers to-day.

Properly treated wood shingles are durable, comparatively cheap and light. They require, therefore, only light supports. They neither rust nor corrode; their colour is also attractive. After one cheap treatment no further treatment or painting is required for shingle used either for the roof or for the sides of a house. If, however, once every five or six years a shingle roof receives a light brushing coat of wood preservative (an inexpensive proceeding) the appearance and the life of the roof are improved. Wood is also an excellent insulator against heat, cold and sound, and wooden shingles are easily laid. If re-laying of a roof is required new shingles can be nailed over the old ones, so that the building need not be uncovered. It thereby obtains added insulation and protection. There is also no rubblish to clear away after re-shingling is done.

Durability, light weight, nail holding capacity, and comparative freedom from checking, warping and twisting when exposed to elements are the important qualifications of shingle woods, and these can be had in abundance from a number of Indian woods.

Wood shingles can be made practically anywhere in India, while asbestos or composition shingles are practically all imported from abroad. Freight charges, too, have to be added for transporting them to places in the interior.

FIRE RISK IN TIMBER STRUCTURES

Indian wood can give greater protection than steel and concrete even in cases of fire.

At first sight this would no doubt appear to be an astounding statement; but the Forest Research Institute is not merely convinced of its truth but demonstrates it to the public in one of their latest pamphlets entitled "The truth about fire hazard in timber structures", just released.

That structures of non-conbustible materials like steel and concrete can be relied on to eliminate the fire risk, and that combustible materials like wood should be debarred from structural use on account of danger from fire, is the Institute claims, a much exploited myth. Provided proper precautions are taken in the construction of wooden structures, there is no greater fire risk in timber construction than, for example, in uncovered steel structures. Fire-proofed wood, it is stated, is safer than unprotected steel which gets hot very readily and loses its strength, with the result that in the case of steel beams the adjoining masonry walls come down. Almost invariably it is the contents of a building that catch fire and not the building material. In the case of fire, two things of great importance are the time element in putting it out and measures for localising it.

MANY ADVANTAGES

The high degree of insulation, the tendency of wood (specially in larger structural sizes) only to char outside resisting the progress of fire into the interior, the almost complete absence of expansion when exposed to heat and the facility with which wood members can be cut enabling easy and rapid rescue of trapped persons and property, are some of the advantages of wood construction as compared with steel or concrete construction, and it is pointed out that the world famous Insurance firm of Lloyd in London insures timber buildings at the same rate as brick and stone structures. There is perhaps no other argument more patent for exploding the fire bogey regarding timber than this fact, and there is no reason why probably treated Indian timber should not still find an extensive market even in competition with steel and concrete.

FIRE-PROOF WOOD

Experience has proved conclusively that combustibility of a building material is only a minor matter affecting fire protection, and that prevention, the design of structures, ready facilities for putting out a fire, and other factors are far more important considerations when the question of fire hazard is analysed. The last few years have seen great progress in the science and art of fire-proofing wood. This has resulted in the rate of carbonization of structural timbers during a fire being considerably reduced. Fire-proof wood only chars and will not support a flame, so a fire-proof member cannot communicate fire to a neighbouring member. The latest achievements in fire-proofing have resluted in this delayed action being increased to such an extent that it is now three or four times greater than for untreated wood. The ultimate result of this is that properly fire-proofed timber structures can still support the original load even for half an hour to three quarters of an hour after it is exposed to a temperature of 700 Deg. C. This achievement, coupled with recent improvement in the design of timber joints and the preservation of wood for an almost indefinite period against insect and fungs attack makes it possible for fabricated timber structures to compete on more than equal terms with steel and concrete structures.

FUTURE OF SOAP INDUSTRY

Manufacturers' Conference President On Bright Prospects

The following are some extracts from the Presidential Address of Sir Hari Sanker Paul at the annual conference of Indian Soap Manufacturers recently held at Calcutta:—

"With the growing sense of refinement and enlightening influences spreading on life in its every aspect the use of this cleansing agent (soap) has considerably increased in all parts of the world and here in India too soap has been already in extensive use indicating a bright future for the industry. But as with all important industries soap industry has met and is still meeting the difficulties that have not been so easy of solution as we would desire. Howsoever strong the obstacles to advancement might prove I do not think them to be insurmountable if we push on with a degree of grit and stamina and have a clear perspective to guide us.

FALL IN IMPORTS.

"It is a reassuring feature that the value of the import in soap has in recent years considerably come down. It is evidently due to the manufacturing activities here in India particularly in respect of washing soap. The soap factories have been showing unmistakable signs of serious efforts to assert themselves but unfortunately they do not seem to rise equal to the demands of the circumstances they are placed in and have consequently been encountering reactionary forces tending to defeat their object. They have come to realise the immense possibilities of the industry and this should set them seriously thinking how best to serve the industry for the sure ultimate advancement of their own interest; they should not indulge in selfish activities trying for individual gain at the cost of common weal. The internal competition amongst different factories though stimulating up to a reasonable degree has unfortunately been carried to excess and has had the consequent disastrous effects on the whole industry. It is high time I think, this selfish and suicidal policy of independent factories should be given the go by. The rate was concomitant to such competition has very unprofitably engaged their resources leaving little scope for real work being done in the important field of advertisement for extensive publicity of their products.

JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

"In view of the most useful work your Association has been doing I should confidently expect, nay, strongly urge that not a single bonafide soap factory big or small must remain outside your fold. Besides the great benefit of expert advice of the Technical Board of your Association, which individual factories even larger ones can scarcely hope to systematically secure otherwise, benefits of various important kinds would be theirs tending to greatly promote their interest. In this respect it would be wise to take a leaf out of the records of achievements of manufacturing houses in Europe and America were all uneconomic and wasteful ways in advertisements, canvassing etc. are done away with by the individual factories of the same interest working through a comprehensive central institution.

Importance Of Cement Industry In India

Swadeshi Material Found Better Than Imported Stuff; Good Future Prospects.

(By W. SUBRAMANYAM.)

In order to appreciate fully the importance of the cement industry it is necessary to know at the outset the part played by cement in relation to mankind.

Cement, as everybody knows, is a constructional material. It has many rivals in steel, wood and bricks. But cement, by its many matchless qualities, has already established its pre-eminence over the others. The main uses of cement may be briefly enumerated.

VARIETY OF USES.

Cement is a substance of universal utility. It is put to various uses: from the massive dams to the most delicate and sharp featured statutes. Buildings and roads, bridges and reservoirs, fences and flowerpots,—All can be profitably constructed with cement. No other structural material is put to so many different uses.

STRENGTH AND PERMANENCE.

Whatever is constructed of cement concrete lasts for a life-time. It is capable of withstanding the greatest resistance and the maximum amount of strain or stress. Where wood and bricks fail cement succeeds. Like iron it does not rust; like wood it does not decay.

As cement can be moulded to any desired form and because it sets with well-defined edges, anything constructed of cement presents a beautiful appearance.

WATERPROOF AND FIREPROOF.

Of all the building materials cement alone is waterproof and fireproof. So much of catastrophe and havoc caused by conflagration and storms could have been avoided if the buildings that they prayed upon were constructed of cement.

It is also impervious to white ants and injuries from other boring insects.

ECONOMY.

With all its numerous utilitarian properties cement is yet many times cheaper and easier of workmanship than the others like steel or wood. Steel or wooden structures get either rusted or decayed with age and their renewal means double expenditure. But the concrete construction remains unchanged for generations together, unaffected by weather like a monumentary rock. With concrete the first expenses are also the last.

Wonderful is the progress that is made during the past few years in cement construction. Experiments have revealed its various uses. And experience has justified that cement is "the basis of all modern building construction."

INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

Cement having thus become a necessity of humanity the growing cement industry of India can be considered to be one of her many valuable assets.

In India the foreign industrial countries find suitable market to dump their goods among which cement is no exception. That India is slowly becoming industrialized is a consolation because the industry of a nation is always a mark of its progress. When India began to realize its responsibilities and necessities attention was gradually turned to Industry and Commerce. Necessity is the mother of invention. But for the sagacious brains like that of Late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw the Indian markets would have been completely conquered by imported cement.

MARKED PROGRESS.

No other industry in India has shown such marked progress within such a short time as a decade as the cement industry. This is not merely because there is growing demand for this material but also due to the work of those who were and are mainly connected with the cement industry.

Another advantage that the Indian cement industry enjoys is the central control of sales and distribution by the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., Bombay, which alone is responsible for effectively eliminating both internal as well as foreign competition, and for bringing down the price of cement within the reach of the consumer. Now, by the recent amalgamation of the various individual companies into one consolidated Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., there are greater advantages: purchases and administration are centralized; the freight expenses are minimized by the supplies being made only from the nearest Works; and the output of all the factories is utilized to the fullest advantage.

Side by side with the economic distribution of cement 'technical advice and free assistance' are supplied to the public by the Concrete Association throughout India. This free service has done much and will certainly do more in future to increase our knowledge about the endless uses of cement and concrete.

The Indian cement on analysis has been found to be as good as, if not better than, the foreign cements. And when it is being sold at the cheapest rate possible and when the Indian Stores Department itself appreciates its matchless standard it will be foolish to remain conservatives and stick up to foreign brands.

Exploring Wayout Of Wage-Cut Dispute

Umpire Gives Fortnight's Time To Ahmedabad Parties

POONA, Jan. 10.

Sheth Chimanlal and three other millowners and Labour representatives were called yesterday by the Umpire, who re-examined them.

Fortnight Time

At the suggestion of the Umpire, the parties agreed to reconsider the question. Accordingly the umpire allowed them a fortnight's time to come to a settlement, failing which he would give his award.

It will be recalled the dispute arose last August, the millowners desiring a general 20 per cent cut in the wages. The question was referred to the arbitrators, who disagreed.

The following statement was issued to press this afternoon on behalf of the umpire:

"As the parties are desirous of exploring all possible avenues to an agreement among themselves on the questions referred to the umpire, they have obtained from him a period of two weeks for that purpose."

Discussions over, Mahatma Gandhi left Parnakuti this afternoon for Sir Govind Madgaonkar's residence, where he was entertained. The Mahatma then drove direct to the Poona station, where huge crowds had thronged to have his "darshan,".—A. P.

VICTORY FOR WORKERS?

Parikh Agrees To Take Back Old Men

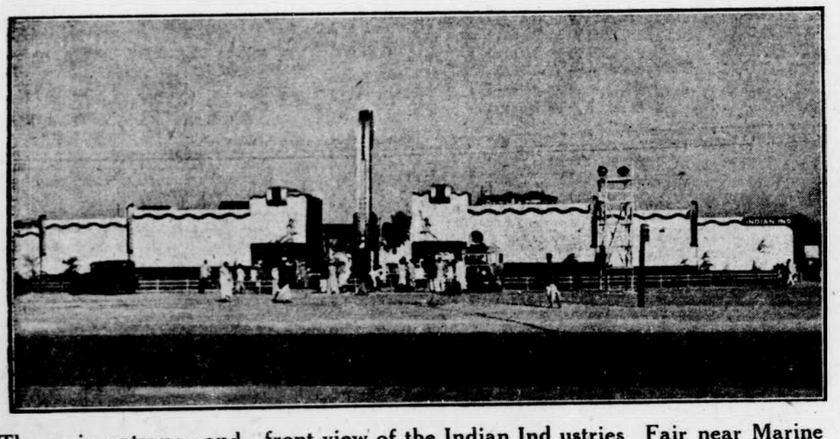
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

Information has been received by the local Textile Labour Association that a settlement has been reached at Poona regarding the strike in five mills of Seth Chimanlal Parikh, who has agreed to take back all the old men.

It will be recalled the men of these mills went on strike as a protest against wage-cut.—A.P.

It is reported from village Godasamba of Mandvi taluqa of Surat District that, a woman gave birth to a child with two heads and four hands. The child, however, did not survive for long.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR



The main entrance and front view of the Indian Ind ustries Fair near Marine Line Station

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WHOLE LIFE Rs. 18 Per Rs. 1,000 Per Annum.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.) GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'John Londoner at Home. 8-1 Harpsichord Music 8-10 A Programme of Marches. The BBC Military Band; conductor, B. Walton O'Donnel. Quick March (H.R.H. Princess Beatrice). The Guards' Patrol (Williams). March, Dunedin (Alford). Marche polovtsienne (Prince Igor) (Borodin). Pasodoble, Flores de Espana (Marquina, arr. R. T. Chilton) The Washington Post (Sousa). Pageant March (Finck). Titanen March (Stork). Sambre et Meuse (Rauski). 8-45 'Suggestions for your Book List.' A talk by Helen Simpson. 9-0 The Harp Trio. Tina Bonifacio (Harp); Harry Dyson (Flute); Gethyn Wykeham-George (Violoncello). Finale (Sonata in G) Platti-Jarnach, arri. (Dyson)) Serenade (Pierne). Moment musical (Schubert). 9-10 'A Dog's Life. A visit to some kennels near London. Arranged by Pascoe Thornton. 9-30 A Sonata Recital. By Herbert Withers (Violoncello) and Barbara Withers (Pianoforte). Sonatina (Arnold Bax). Malincolia, Op. 20 (Sibelius). 10-0 The News and Announcements. 10-20 'Dance Music Through the Ages.'.

Bombay Programme

Call Sign VUB 350.9 metres 855 kc/s

8-0 a.m. Light Music V. D. Gokhale 8-30 a.m. Fifteen Minutes with Peru Qawal. (H.M.V. Records). 8-45 a.m. Mahratti Songs. Chandavarker. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. "Mixed Grill." (Columbia Records). 5-30 p.m. Orchestral Music. The Students of the Lady Northcote Orphanage. 6-10 p.m. Debate (Hindustani): "Are Scientific Inventions a Curse?" Noor Mahomed Naz and Fatma Begum. 6-30 p.m. Celluloid Hits. (H.M.V. Records.) Anandhi & Prabhashanker, "Hun Magu Atlun. Parts 1 and 2, Sahakari Manorjan Mandal. "Sinha Gadh," Parts 1 to 6. Drama Kumari Juthikaroy, "Men to Giridhar ke" "Men to Sanwar ke.' Khadim Hussain Khan. "Paiya Parugi Palaka." Jaijaivanti. "Umand Ghana Ghumand." Megha Malhar 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. Pandit Lakshmanrao Oghale, 7-30 p.m. Popular Songs Sundracai. Accompanied by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. SB Talk (English). "Some Problems." No. 2. Back to the Land. By Sir Harisingh Gour. (Relayed from Nagpur). 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. A Violin and Piano Recital Mehli Mehta Violin. Walter Kaufmann Piano.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded) 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Universities of the World." No. 2 Japan. By Badrul Islam. 9-15 AIR Orchestra C. Desi Todi. 8-25 a.m. Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Koti sees karat Durga ke kalas par." Sadra Kaht Zelaf. "Kaisi bansuriya bajai." Thumri Bhairvin. "Jahan men kuchh nahin sab ukchh mita ke dekh liya Tumhen bhi hasil-i-ulft bana keekh liya." (Baihzad). 9-55 a.m. Nautch Gat On Violin, Piano and Taola. 10-0 a.m. Ghulam Farid. "Jo gham mila use samjha tirii khushi main ne Bare maze se guzari hai zindagi main ne." "Ashki-i-gham ne raz-i-pinhan ashkara kar diya Khud miri ankhon ne mujh ko ah ruswa har diya." Mouth Organ. Accompanied by AIR Orchestra C. 1-0 p.m. "Sweet Lavender." (A Potpourri of Old Melodies.) "Ham Bai Hain." (A Programme arranged for Women). 2-0 p.m. Ghazal 2-5 p.m. The News (Hindustani). 2-15 p.m. Sarod. 2-20 p.m. The Life and Songs of Miran Bai. 2-35 Thumri. 2-40 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Fresh Air and Sunshine." By Dr. Natarajan. 2-48 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Bhim Plasi. 2-53 p.m. Household Remedies: "Coughs and Colds." By Indra Sarkar. 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English). 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra B & C. Hans Narayan. 5-30 p.m. Asad Ali Khan. Khayal Aiman Kallyan, Thumri Tilak Kamod 5-30 p.m. Kamod on Sitar 6-0 p.m. Ghulam Farid. "Soz-o-gudaz-i-ishq ko aur zara barba bhi de Itni khalish to kar at qalb ko jo maza bhi de." Bhaj man Narayan Narayan." Bhajan. Mouth Organ. Assisted by AIR Orchestra B & C. 6-30 p.m. "For Villagers Only.' (Delhi Market Rates and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 p.m. Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Tu dekh raha hai mire dil mire jigar ko Main dekh raha hum tiri duzdida nazar ko." (Baihzad). "Ahbua ki dar tale ali ri mohe jhoolna." Jhoolna. 7-50 p.m. AIR Orchestra B & C. Adara Kandra. 8-0 p.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Way of the World.' By Ghulam Rasul Mihr. (Relayed from Lahore). 8-15 p.m. Opera (Hindustani): "Shakuntla." Performed by AIR Musicians. 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and weather Report (Hindustani) 9-30 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (English) 9-45 p. m. Talk (English): "Industrial Silhouettes' No. 2. An Educational Experiment. By Miss M. D. Sage, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills School, Madras. (A series of talks on the lives of industrial workers and suggestions for the fulfilment of their needs). 10-0 p.m. "Pagliacci." By Leoncavollo. (Recorded) The Cast. Needa Miriam Licette, Canio Frank Mullings, Torio Harold Williams, Peppe Heddle Nash, Silvio Dennis Noble. Recorded by the Principals, Chorus, and Orchestra of the British National Opera Company. Conducted by Eugene Goosens, Senr.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

12-36 p.m. SB. Orchestral and Vocal Selections. 1-16 Talk (English): "Industrial Development." No. 2. Down the Mine. By C. A. Innes Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 A Broadcast for School Students. Talks: "Books to Read." No. 2 Tales of Hans Anderson. By Nripen Chatterjee. "Alma Mater." No. 3. By A Student of the Keshab Academy. 2-6 Baul Song. Bhagabat Chandra Banerjee. 2-16 A Story. "Strange experiences of a Woman." by Sati Kanta Guha. 2-31 Bengali Song. Gokul Mukherjee 2-36 Instrumental Music (Mooltan). the Jantri Sangha. Conducted by Surendra Lal Das. 2-51 Talk: "Sacred places of India." No. 2 Benares. By Bishnu Sarma. 5-6 A Broadcast for Rural Areas 5-36 Instrumental Duet. Sujit Nath Guitar Priya Lal Chowdhury Clarionet. 5-46 Modern Bengali Songs, Gora Chand Ganguli Sailesh Datta Gupta 6-16 Ganer Dali. A Non-stop Musical Programme. Presented by Savitri Bose, Ila Das, & Bani Sen. 6-46 Esraj Solo. Dakshina Mohan Tagore. 7-1 Bhajan (Hindustani). Dhirendra Nath Das. 7-16 Humorous Duet. Ushabath & Ranjit Roy. 7-31 Modern Bengal Song. Probhabaty. 7-46 Recorded Hits (Hindustani) Binapani 8-6 SB Talk: "Child-Psychology." No. 2. Fear in Children by Dr. Surhit Mitra, Professor of Experimental Psychology, Calcutta University. 8-21 SB Dhrupad & Dhamar (Chhayanot). By Lalit Mohan Mukherjee 8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 SB The News and Announcements. 9-21 SB Modern Music. A Pianoforte Recital. By Karen Hivaler. "La Dance d'Olaf" Richard Pick-Mangia-galli. "Golliwog's Cake Walk." Claude Debussy. "Deuxieme Arabesque." Claude Debussy. "Dance Negre." Cyril Scott. 9-36 SB Sydney Pearch and his Orchestra. Directed By Sydney Pearch. Ballet Music William Tell Rosini. Medley The King steps out Kreisler. Serenade Springtime Heykens. Entracte Fairy Tale Heykens. L. V. Ford (Violin Solos) Selections Iolanthe Sullivan. Three Dances from Henry VIII German.

Phohi Programme

5-30 6-30 Wavelength 31.28m. 19 21 Wavelength 25.57m.

WAVELENGTH 31.28 m.

5-30 6-30 Special Broadcast for Central and South America by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. 1 Music, 2 Political talk by Paul de Waart, 3. Missionnews, 4 Music' 5 The Royal Wedding, 6 Journal.

Beginning of the Phohi Programme for the Netherlands Indies

WAVELENGTH 25.57 m.

2. 19 National anthem—opening announcement 3 19-05 Music, 4. 19-10 The latest news from Holland, 5 9-30 Talk, 6 19-50 Sport Commentaries by Mr. H. Hollander, 7 20-10 "Bal Musette," a selection of Gram. records 8. 2-4 Talk by Mr. S. de Vries, 9. 21 Close down—national anthem.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas blows up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

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Vigour Increased In 24 Hours

If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

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Personal cleanliness and spacing of child-birth are essential to healthy womanhood. On the other hand, suppression of natural instinct and elimination of physical satisfaction are not advisable. **Patentex is the safest, most convenient and effective Contraceptive available today.** Supplied in a collapsible tube with a glass-nozzle. Patentex is easily and quickly used.

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VOLUNTEERS' CASE SURPRISE

Only "Technical Mistake": Proceedings To Be Dropped

It is understood that the Bombay City Police have decided not to proceed with the case against those three volunteers who were arrested on Thursday evening at Gandhi Maidan, Parel, under the Emergency (Press) Powers Act.

It appears that the police officials were satisfied that the mistake of not printing the name of the Printer in some of the leaflets was not deliberate but due to oversight. Besides it was a small technical mistake.

CONGRESS V. T. U. C. CANDIDATES

Socialist Party Secretary's Statement

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the press:—

"It has been brought to my notice that a member of the Congress Socialist Party spoke recently at an election meeting in support of a non-Congress candidate who is standing from a constituency where the Congress has set up its candidates. Lest this incident should create confusion, I wish to make it clear that no member of the Party may oppose a Congress candidate or work for a non-Congress candidate who is opposing the Congress in a general or territorial constituency.

In the case of special constituencies such as Trade Union and unorganised labour constituencies, the members of the Party should support the candidates of the T.U.C. or its unions"

BINDER REPORT AND ZANZIBAR INDIANS

Mr. Waiz To Seek Mahatma's Advice

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. S. A. Waiz, secretary of the Imperial Citizenship Association, Bombay left for Poona this afternoon to see Mahatma Gandhi and place before him the conditions of Indians in Zanzibar in the light of the Binder Committee Report and seek the Mahatma's advice.—United Press.

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY

BOMBAY RADIO OFFICE:

INWARDS:—Jalamani, Tosari, Lahore, Simla, Vita, Dalgovna, Corfu, Anyomaru, Meliskerk, Kalavati and Dranchenfels.

OUTWARDS:—Tregarithen, Comorin and Kurohimamaru.

PASSING:—British Advocate.

KARACHI RADIO OFFICE:

INWARDS:—Tamessis, Cedarbank, Vita, Sonavati, City of Batavia, Nurmahal, Ninuccia. Argolicos, Fanghis, Laconia, Carthage, Viceroy of India and Soyamaru.

OUTWARDS:—Jeypore, Arracan, Brittania, Steel Worker, Kurohimamaru, Singu and Vasna.

PASSING:—City of Mandalay.

VICEROY AT RANGOON RACES

Presents Cup To Winner's Owner

RANGOON: January 9.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Linlithgow were enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd of punters who had assembled to-day at the Rangoon Turf Club race meeting which included the Viceroy's Cup.

The following was the result of the Viceroy's Cup, a handicap for Burma-bred ponies run over a distance of about one and a quarter miles:—

Mahammed Nanabawas ZABEIDA (Maung Kauk) 1
Ma Tin's BURMESE BEAUTY (Thein Pe) 2
Mrs. Celders PETER HLA (Aung) 3

Tote paid Rs. 93-8 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 19, and Rs. 25-8 for places.

The race was won by one and a half length; one length separated second and third.

Nineteen ran.

Time: 2 minutes 19 seconds.

Winner trained by Suleman.

The value of the Viceroy's Cup is Rs. 15,000 to the winner. Rs. 3,000 to the second and Rs. 2,000 to the third.

At the conclusion of the race, the Viceroy presented the cup to the owner of the winner.

Their Excellencies will leave Rangoon on Monday night for Prome *en route* to Mandalay where they will arrive at 9 a.m. —A. P.

HOCKEY LEAGUE APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments have been made by the Umpires' Committee of the Bombay Hockey League, for week ending Jan. 17:

Mon. 11th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Association ground, Lusitanians 'B' vs. Havero Sports, Mr. B. Sollis and Mr. C. A. Peters.

Mon. 11th Jan., 5-15 p.m., Oval, R. I. N. Depot vs. G.I.P. Rly. Stores, Mr. F. X. Fernandes and Mr. E. H. A. Moulton.

Mon. 11th Jan., 5-15 p.m Parsi Gym. Parsi Cyclists vs. Bombay Battalion, Mr. L. X. Toscano and Mr. G. L. Dique.

Tues. 12th Jan., 5-15 p.m. Reclamation ground, Lusitanians A vs Times of India, Mr. H. S. Lynn and Mr. E. J. N. Baria.

Tues. 12th Jan., 5-15 p.m. Association ground, Texaco Club vs. R. E. A. F. (I) Mr. J. Pinto and Mr. A. V. Ribeiro.

Wed. 13th Jan. 5-15 p.m., Association ground, Customs Club vs. Bombay Telephones, Mr. R. E. Fairma and Mr. T. E. McKenzie.

Wed. 13th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Parsi Gym., Dadar Parsi Colony vs. B. B. & C. I. 'B', Mr. W. A. Baptista and Mr. Sh. Ahmed Din.

Thur. 14th Jan., 5-15 p.m , Association ground, Lusitanians 'A' vs Armed Police, Mr. N. C. Nagporewala and Mr. C. E. Rodrigues.

Thur. 14th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Reclamation ground, Lusitanians 'B' vs. Radio & Cables, Mr. W. R. Flight and Mr. A. V. Ribeiro.

Fri. 15th Jan., 5-15 p.m. A. F. (I), G.I.P. Rly. Stores vs. Bombay Battalion, Mr. F. N. Stephens and Mr. J. DeMello.

Fri. 15th Jan., 5-15 p.m. Oval, V. J. Tech. Institute vs. Lusitanians 'B' Mr. M. Daniel and Mr. E. F. W. Bince.

Sat. 16th Jan. 4-15 p.m. Association ground, B. P. T. Sports vs. Khatau Sports, Mr. E. C. Rodgers and Mr. C. A. Dagorne.

Sat. 16th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Association ground, B. B. & C. I. 'A' vs. Bombay Telephones, Mr. S. H. Mehta and Mr. E. C. Hodgins.

Sat. 16th Jan. 5-15 p.m. A.F. (I), Times of India vs. R. E. A. F. (I), Mr. W. Cobbett and Mr. O. Ernst.

Sat. 16th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Parsi Gym. Parsi Gymkhana vs. R. I. N. Depot, Mr. J. N Heredia and Mr. Syed Mhd. Shah.

Sun. 17th Jan. 4-15 p.m. Association ground, W. H. Brady & Co., vs. Parsi Cyclists, Mr. J. Pais and Mr. Khersingh Gil.

Sun. 17th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Association ground, Armed Police vs. Bombay Telephones, Mr. Behram Doctor and Mr. M. C. Kapadia.

Sun. 17th Jan. 5-15 p.m. Parsi Gymkhana, Parsi Gymkhana vs. Y.M.C.A., Mr. DeSouza-Louzado and Mr. M. J. Carasco.

Sun. 17th Jan. 5-15 p.m. A. F. (I). Urban Infantry vs. Ind. Telegraphs, Mr. T. H. McManus and Mr. E. F. A. Sharpe.

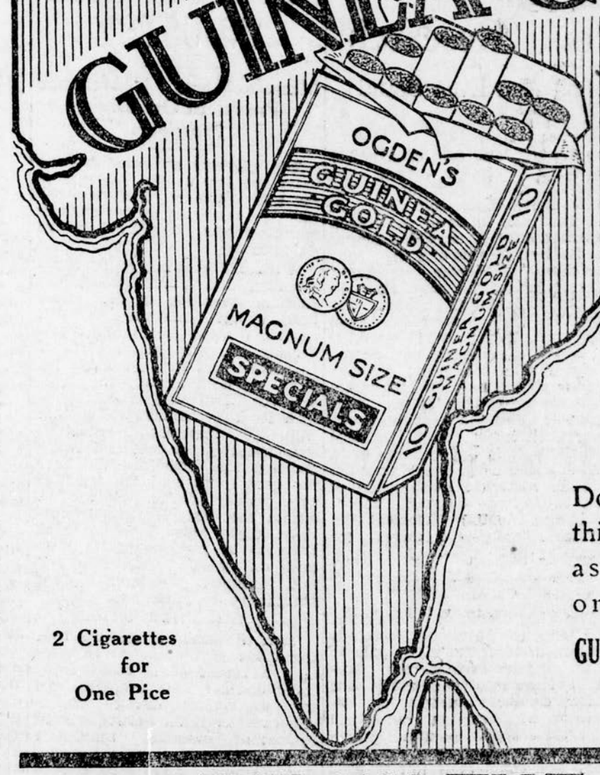
(From A Correspondent).

GOKAK FALLS: By Mail.

A mass meeting under the presidency of His Holiness Swamiji of Mardimath was addressed by Mr. J. Elias, in charge of the situation and by other local leaders and explained at length the change in the situation which has come about as a result of their solidarity and peaceful behaviour and exhorted them to be firm till they achieve their goal.

INDIA'S LEADER

OGDEN'S GUINEA GOLD



Do not accept something said to be "just as good"—Insist on the best—
GUINEA GOLD MAGNUMS

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INSIST ON THE BEST

GG/28

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Bombay Mutual
Life Assurance Society, Limited
WISH
A Very Happy New Year

To all their Members, Chief Agents, Agents and Well-wishers and beg to Announce that they have Closed the Year 1936.

WITH THE FOLLOWING FIGURES:—

NEW BUSINESS PROPOSED EXCEEDS **Rs. 2,50,00,000**
NEW BUSINESS PAID FOR EXCEEDS **Rs. 2,00,00,000**

GOKAK MILLS LOCK-OUT SITUATION

Workers Firm In Their Resolve

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Publicity Department of the Workers' Defence League, Bombay, has released the following statement regarding the Gokak Mills strike to the Press:—

A month has passed since the Gokak Mills workers have been locked out. On the 6th Jan. 2,000 workers, of whom there were nearly 700 women with babes in their arms, marched in a half-mile procession from Mardimath (Mill Area) to Gokak town, six miles off. The usual working class slogans were greatly in evidence and great enthusiasm prevailed. The shouting of the slogans, however, was prevented by the Police at the Mill area. This interference of the Police in lawful activities and the demonstration of the workers is to be strongly condemned.

The procession passed through all the principal streets of Gokak town and terminated at the Municipal Maidan, where a huge public meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Kadalikar, member of the Gokak Municipal Council. The meeting was attended by about 4,000 people. Prominent citizens of Gokak, including merchants, doctors and pleaders were also present.

UNREASONABLE ATTITUDE.

Mr. Krishnamurty, General Secretary of the M. and S. M. Rly. Employees' Union, said that the attitude of the mills management was throughout unreasonable. The management from the very beginning were insisting that none of the mills workers should be the executive officers of the Union, which has been registered under the Trade Union Act. The Act enjoins that at least 50 per cent of the Executive officers should be actual workers belonging to the industry and, therefore, the contention of the management was against the law of the land. The victimisation of the 84 workers, who were the active members of the Union, is unjust and unreasonable.

Women workers also spoke at the meeting narrating their grievances and appealed to the public to lend their support. On behalf of the citizens of Gokak, Mr. Kelkar assured the workers their full sympathy and support.

The workers are firm in their resolve. The public of Gokak has so far contributed a sum of more than 100 rupees and 10 bags of grain towards the relief of the workers.

Kripalani's U. P. Election Tour

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee, left Allahabad to-day on an election tour in some districts of the United Provinces and Bihar.

He is expected back about the 16th instant.—United Press.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

GONORRHOEA

CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.),
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, **BOMBAY 4.**

SAHARA

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 14, 1993.
Muslim: Shavval 27, 1355.
Parsi: Amardad 8, 1306.
Hightide: 10-57; ----
Lowtide: 5-34, 17-04.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 18m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, January 12.

Municipal by-election 'E' Ward, last day for nomination of candidates.

Thursday, January 14.

Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, Hospital Day.
Annual Dance in aid of League of Mercy for the Presidency and Diocese of Bombay, Lady Brabourne attending, Bishop's Lodge, Ridge Road, 9-30 p.m.

MYSORE EMPORIUM

Mysore Emporium will be opened in the new premises "Prospect Chambers," Hornby Road, Bombay, by His Highness the Yuvaraj of Mysore to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

ANDHRA POET IN BOMBAY

Mr. S. Veerabhadra Kavi, a well-known Andhra poet, author of several important works in Telugu is now in Bombay. He will be in the city for four days.

GILES SHIELD

The final round of the Giles Shield Cricket Tournament will be played to-day (Monday) between the Anjuman-i-Islam High School and the Union High School on Islam Gymkhana ground, at 10 a.m.

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Corporate members will be held to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m. at the Library Hall, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Fort Bombay.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The attendance at the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of December, 1936, was 6,078, out of which 3,091 were males, 1,884 were females and 1,103 were children; 159 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 234.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A wall calendar from Mr. F. C. Sajun, Proprietor, Picnic Cottages, Versova.

A wall calendar from A. Amin & Co., Bombay.

A wall calendar from Wadia Movietone.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (17th inst.) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, to elect the members of the Managing Council for the year 1937.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Shirley Temple in "Dimples" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dusty Ermine" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Tarzan Escapes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sarla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Awakening" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Jai Bharat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Romeo and Juliet." Daily at 4, 6-20 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Give Me Your Heart" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"To Mary—With Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Village Girl" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Gay Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.

S. F. ADULT EDUCATION.

Professor B. M. Merita will meet his students in French to-day (Monday) at 6-20 p.m., in the Wilson College.

Other classes will be held as usual.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Sorabji Nowrowji Kanga will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "Plato's ideas are the Universals of Things."

KHAR TENNIS

The tennis tournament of the Khar Gymkhana will be held from the 31st of this month and the same is open to all the members of the Gymkhana. Entries for the tournament will be received by the Tennis Secretary up to 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 24th instant.

STUDENTS' PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the 'D' (Girgaum) Ward Election Propaganda Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank, when Sjt. F. R. Lele will preside. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, Smt. Lilavati Munshi, Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, S. K. Patil, Motichand Kapadia, M. R. Masani and others will address.

LECTURE ON NERVE TROUBLES

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, Dr. C. S. de Radwan Praglowski (Vienna University), inventor of the new Psychophonic treatment, will deliver a public lecture on "Nerve Troubles and How to Cure them—with practical demonstration" to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

ELECTION MEETINGS AT WORLI

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban District Joint Election Committee two public meetings will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Worli Koliwada and the other at 8-30 p.m. at Jamboree Maidan, Worli, B. D. D. Chawl, when Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. K. Patil, P. R. Lele, B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, Joachim Alwa, Miss Violet Hari, Mrs. Mary D'Souza, Mrs. V. B. Karnik and other Congress leaders will address the meetings. Sjt. I. S. Patel will occupy the chair.

LABOUR TO SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES

(From A Correspondent)

"The country does not want intellectual giants, she wants fighting men. The Congress candidates are entering the Legislature to carry on the national struggle for independence. That is their claim to your votes," said Mr. S. K. Patil at the election propaganda meeting held at Kurla on Thursday last. Mr. Patankar presided. A large number of Labour voters were present at the meeting. Mr. Wandrekar, the Congress candidate for the Constituency, traced the history of the Congress and explained how each one of her activities aimed at the fulfilment of her goal—independence. He appealed to the voters to join hands with the Congress in the struggle by returning only Congress candidates to the Legislature.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREAT STAGE SUCCESS
"DUSTY ERMINE"
GREATER AS A FILM, WITH
RONALD SQUIRE,
JANE BAXTER,
ANTHONY BUSHELL.

2ND GRAND WEEK!
PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LAST TWO DAYS
THE PICTURE EVERY WOMAN WILL WANT SOME MAN TO SEE!
Kay Francis
"GIVE ME YOUR HEART"
GEORGE BRENT
Roland Young · Patric Knowles
Henry Stephenson · Frieda Inescort
A Warner Bros. Picture · A Cosmopolitan Production · Directed by ARCHIE L. MAYO
DON'T MISS IT
'Phone 41561.

"Sacrificed His All In Country's Cause"

Imposing Funeral Procession Pay Their Last Homage To Late Mr. Sadasiv Rao

The last homage to the departing patriot, who suddenly fell ill and succumbed to it on his way to Mangalore from the historical Faizpur Session of the Congress was paid on Sunday morning when more than two thousand people assembled at the Congress House and followed the Funeral Procession of the late Karnad Sadasivarao, the well-known Congress leader from Karnatak.

The popularity of the leader who had sacrificed his all in the cause of the country evidenced when all classes of people, Congressmen non-Congressmen, Municipal and Government Officials including high police officers poured into the compound of the Congress House to pay their last homage to the great patriot from Karnatak who had for a long time the head of that Provincial Congress Organisation. Mr. Sadashiva Rao has a large circle of friends in Bombay who did not know of his illness till it became serious. After the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement and consequently of the no-tax campaign in the North Canara District, Mr. Sadashiva Rao has been visiting Bombay off and on to collect funds. On all occasions he used to stay as the guest of Mr. Bhujanga Rao of the Bombay Surgical Company. Mr. Bhujanga Rao had no news of his friend after the latter left Bombay for Faizpur.

The first news he had of Mr. Sadashiva Rao's illness was when he received a wire from the Karnatak leader's daughter about his health. This was followed by a telephone call saying that his condition was serious. Mr. Bhujanga Rao immediately removed Mr. Sadashiva Rao to the Sir Harkisandas Hospital where all arrangements had been made for his comforts. It must be stated that the late Mr. Sadashiva Rao had the best of medical attention and the treatment that he received left nothing to be desired. Mr. Sadashiva Rao's death has evoked wide sympathy and will be deeply mourned by all who knew him.

Prominent among those that were present at the Congress House and joined the long funeral procession to Sonapur were Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Nagindas Master, Ganpathishankar Desai, Vaikuntrai Mehta, M. D. D. Gilder, Jinabhai Joshi, Yusuf Meherally, Joachim Alva, V. B. Karnik, B. D. Belvi, R. A. Jahagirdar, R. S. Padbidri, R. K. Prabhu, D. N. Nadkarni, the Municipal Secretary, and Police Superintendent Nayampalli.

A large number of ladies were also present.

The Flag over the Congress House was flying half-mast.

Prominent among the institutions which placed wreaths on the body were: Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Girgaon D. C. C. Bhuleshwar D. C. C. Karnatak P. C. C., Combay Congress Socialist Party, Nationalist Christian Party, Suburban D. C. C. Congress Parliamentary Board Staff and Workers, Kanara Brotherhood Kanara Saraswat Association, Saraswat Mahila Samaj, Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Mogavir Vyavasthapak Mandal, Dau Manjil Party, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Sabha, S. V. C. Bank, Karnatak Nutan Sangit Sabha, Gujanan Seva Mandal, and the Maratha Samaj.

The funeral procession which was to have started at 11 a. m., had to be postponed till 12-15, as the two daughters of the departed leader arrived by a train which reached Bombay only at noon. Immediately on their arrival, the procession started.

IN COUNTRY'S CAUSE

In the course of his funeral oration, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee said that it was a matter of deep sorrow that one after another tried leaders of the country were taken away by the cruel hand of death at a time when their advice and help was greatly in demand. The late Karnad Sadasivarao had sacrificed his all in the cause of the country. Death came to all but the glorious death of a patriot was given only to a few and it must be a consolation to the two daughters and the aged mother of the late Karnad Sadasivarao that he died the death of a Patriot and a martyr in the cause of Indian Freedom. He could have been one of the wealthiest men, he could have amassed wealth, but when the Call from Gandhiji came in 1919, he joined the struggle for Indian Freedom giving up everything he possessed. Though he died a poor man, he had left behind an unforgettable record of service and sacrifice, which his province and the country would never forget. He had fulfilled his life mission and it was for the others to follow in his footsteps. Though he had not been keeping good health, he found the call of the historical Session of the Congress at Faizpur irresistible and attended the Session. On his way to Mangalore he fell ill and all that Medical Science could do was tried to save him but God willed otherwise. May God give peace to his soul and may God give the same noble spirit of service and sacrifice to all.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By: A SUBURBAN MAN)

With a change of climate for over a fortnight the suburbanite now enjoy ideal weather. Late in the evening it tends to be a little chilly, but once one is wrapped up in blankets, one falls into a sleep that one very rarely enjoys.

It was a very quite weekend with very few public meetings and social gatherings.

I did a round of Bandra in full trenches, the depth of some of them would keep an outsider wondering whether Bandra was preparing for the next war. This as I have many times written is the drainage plant. The Hill Road, the main road of Bandra, is in a complete mess, which makes matters difficult both for pedestrians and traffic. I think it would be sensible for the contractor to hurry up with the work a little faster on this route.

BANDRA'S TOWN HALL.

Bandra's Town Hall is nearly complete. A little more wiring for electrical lighting and then the hall I understand will be opened for public use. This town hall is now a huge structure, having three storeys. This building is built on the modern style that one sees abroad, based more on the American type. The ground floor and the first floor are being used by the municipal offices. The second floor I understand is to be used as a general hall which will be given on hire for social functions, etc., and the terrace is designed to be meant for open air functions. Standing on the terrace, your eyes see beautiful views of the whole surroundings. Bandra is completely under your eyes and you get a better view of Bombay than any other building in the suburbs could give. The whole building is very beautiful to look at, a design of a very simple architecture but very attractive. I am sure the people of the Bandra Municipal area will feel very proud of their town hall.

ANDHERI CIVIL COURT

Bar Demands More Powers For Sub-Judge

(From A Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Sunday.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, District Judge of Thana, paid an informal visit to the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge at Andheri on Saturday last.

The members of the Bar gave a tea party in honour of the District Judge. Mr. J. R. Athaide, spoke on behalf of the Bar had and expressed thanks for the kind interest. Mr. Bhave had always taken in the Andheri Court. It was a great inconvenience to the residents of this area that they had to go to Thana for heavy litigation. Mr. Athaide therefore, suggested to the District Judge that the present Sub-Judge, Mr. D. B. Katpitia, should be invested with powers to try suits valued upto Rs. 7,500. He paid a tribute to Mr. Katpitia.

Mr. Medhekar, speaking next, requested the District Judge to move Government to revive the District Judicial Conferences, which used to be held some years back and in which the District Judiciary and the members of the Bar came into contact with each other.

Mr. Bhave said that as regards the suggestion to right of the Court to deal with cases involving higher amounts, he would move the higher authorities, if he was satisfied that there would be enough work of that kind forthcoming. He also paid a tribute to Mr. Katpitia who, he said, richly deserved such additional powers. He assured the members of the Bar of his willingness to do all in his power for them.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Jan. 10:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.046 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 62.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 79.8 degrees (3.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 61.8 degrees (5.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-E-N.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Bombay National Guards

The second annual report submitted to the general body of the Bombay National Guards by its Secretary on Sunday morning makes very interesting reading. This body of volunteers came into existence immediately after the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress and has been doing a good deal of useful work. Apart from the work that they have been doing in the city of Bombay answering the calls sent by several political and workers' organisation this volunteer organisation had the honour of being invited to attend the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. They did splendid work there. Their splendid service there, especially at the Exhibition, has been testified to by the G. O. C. and Mr. Shankerlal Banker. Possibly one of their greatest achievements is the promptitude with which they attend to the work they have been called upon to near,—on several occasions on only a few hours' notice. There is no doubt that the organisation of young men, which has carried on good work during the last two years has a very bright future.

Guards And The Elections

The members of the Guards have had good training in foot drill. The training that they have received certainly makes them work more efficiently and with promptitude. But it has to be admitted even by those very people who are in charge of the Guards' training that the training that has been imparted to the members of the Guards so far is not one-tenth of what perfect training would be. One is happy to note from the annual report that an I. T. F. officer is likely be engaged to impart advanced training to the Guards this year. In the meanwhile, the Guards have another important duty to perform in the coming few days. The Congress is contesting the elections. They have to play their part in it. Though they might not be officially attached to the Congress, yet for all practical purposes they are Congress volunteers. If the organisers at the head of the guards take the question of guards working for the Congress candidates seriously, they would be playing a very important part and contribute a good deal towards the success of the Congress at the polls. The local Congress organisation has sent forth a call for volunteers to work for the Congress candidates in different wards. The Guards should immediately offer their services. They would no doubt be a handful compared to the number that are required by the Congress for election work. Each member of the Guadrs could undertake to gather together a dozen young men for this particular purpose. If he does his work properly and impresses these dozen young men with whom he will be working, most of them might join the Guards. It would be killing two birds with one stroke. They would be doing their duty towards the Congress and also strengthening their own organisation by getting more young men into their fold. There is no doubt that leaders of the Guards would take up this question seriously and come to a decision at an early date. There is absolutely no time to waste.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER PRESIDENT

Keen And Lively Contest Likely

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To-day was the last day for sending in nomination papers by the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the election of its President and Vice-President.

As a general rule, the Chamber's Vice-President invariably takes the place of the President in these elections, but enquiries elicit that Mr. A. D. Shroff, the present Vice-President of the Chamber and the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal have both registered their names as candidates for the presidentship.

For the post of Vice-President, Seth Goverdhandas Goculdas Morarjee have registered his candidature.

January 22 has been fixed for the election of the President of the Chamber and it is expected to be a day of lively and keen contest.

YUVARAJA OF MYSORE AND MYSORE ASSOCIATION

The Mysore Association at Matunga was 'en fete' on Sunday evening on the occasion of the visit of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Prince Jayachamaraja Wodiar and other members of the Royal family.

Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami welcoming the distinguished guests of the evening said that that was the first time in the very short life of the Association that any of the Royal family members had paid a visit. He prayed that the royal family of Mysore may be granted a long and prosperous life.

The Yuvraj, in reply, expressed his happiness at being amidst so many Mysoreans in far-off Bombay. He promised to do the needful regarding the demand for some help towards the Building Fund at Matunga.

DR. CHINIWALLA'S SERIES ON NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 34th lecture of the series on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called 'Nikiz-e-Vehdeen' written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Lucknow.—An All-India Chess and Bridge Tournament is being organised under the auspices of the U. P. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Arrangements have been made for playing of chess both in Indian and English style.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1937

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

The Congress election campaign, inaugurated in right earnest only after the Faizpur Congress session, is now getting into swing in every province. The latest instances of unopposed return of Congress candidates in the Central Provinces and in Sind are, like similar ones in other provinces, only heralds of the complete triumph of the Congress. It appears that Congress successes encourage officials in various places to throw more and more obstacles in the way of Congress election propaganda. Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, M.L.A., who is carrying on election campaign in the Midnapore district in support of Congress candidates, has wired to the Bengal Government complaining that "official interference and intimidation in canvassing is being carried on unhampered despite the Government circular" and calling upon the Government to stop such interference and intimidation by issuing a new circular. We doubt whether the Government will issue any fresh circular. If they do, it may not be more successful than the previous ones. Officials in Bengal know what they can do with impunity and against whom. However, it is possible for fearless Congress workers in every province to turn the tables upon the interfering officials by bringing out the significance of the interference and making it one more reason why the people should vote for Congress.

Spirit Of Loyalty

A very gratifying feature of the Congress campaign is that even those Congress candidates who have been rejected by the Parliamentary Board have been actively assisting the propaganda in favour of their successful rivals. The spirit of loyalty to the Congress seen in this feature is well illustrated by the letter written by Mr. Oliver Zacharias to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President, All-India Parliamentary Board. Both he and Mr. C. J. Varkey applied for the Congress ticket from the West Coast Christian Constituency, Madras Presidency. But though rejected in favour of the latter, he writes in his letter: "Our personal interests should be subordinated to the higher interests of our country. I appeal to all my friends to support the Congress candidate in the election campaign and help the national cause." These words bring out the right attitude for every Congressman, and it is highly gratifying to note that many other candidates, rejected by the Parliamentary Board are, like Mr. Zacharias, subordinating their personal feelings to the higher interests of the Congress and the nation. Where such loyalty is conspicuous there can be no defeat.

Gratifying Feature

Another equally gratifying feature of the Congress campaign is that the voters in support of the Congress are influenced less by personalities than by the party and principles for which the candidates stand. They want to vote for the Congress and the Congress cause and loyally leave the actual selection of candidates to the duly constituted selection committee. At the election meeting on Saturday at Matunga Mr. K. F. Nariman said he did not care who precisely was the Congress candidate so long as he was chosen to represent the Congress. The candidate might not be a learned man. But so long as he was loyal to the Congress, he deserved support from every Congressman. That is precisely the view which appeals to most voters. Such a position is inevitable in the present phase of the county's struggle between the Congress and the Government. Mr. K. M. Munshi brought out the point well at the Matunga meeting when he said: "There is only one choice. Either the Congress wins and the Constitution goes out or the Congress goes under and the Constitution is perpetuated. It is for the voters to choose." Sheer instinct for freedom is leading Indians in every province to choose the Congress as against every other party against it. They know that Congress is the only body which for half a century has been leading the struggle for freedom and that to fail it at this juncture would be treason against the country.

A Grave Situation

The dispute between France and Britain on the one hand and Germany—one may safely add Italy—on the other has entered a more positive phase during the week-end. And it is amusing to note that General Franco has not been slow to respond to this fact. He recognised it and gave a rather gruesome expression to this recognition by violating his undertaking and bombing the British Embassy itself at Madrid. Great Britain is duly annoyed. We earnestly hope she will not change her emotion.

In the meantime the centre of the gravity of the situation has shifted to Morocco. Britain has been aware of the fact for about three weeks. But it is only now that her information about the existence of German troops quartered in Morocco has been made public. Authoritative French circles rightly regard "German infiltration into Spanish Morocco" as something very grave. The situation has been worsened by the denials of the German Government—inspite of the knowledge and information to the contrary of even Great Britain. Nazis are capable of denying very obvious things. Indeed this denial is accompanied simultaneously with the denial of the existence of German troops in Spain! But if Britain firmly supports France, as she has begun to show belated signs of doing so, it may yet be eased.

Significant Attitude

It is reported that probably as a result of conversations which Sir Frank Noyce had at Calcutta with the authorities of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the Government of India have declined to accede to Mr. Giri's request and appoint a Conciliation Board or a Court of Inquiry in connection with the strike. This refusal is one of those surprising acts which will not be exactly possible in any country other than India. The full story of how the dispute developed step by step and how the workers inspite of every effort to achieve a settlement were forced to go on strike is already public property. It is also very well-known that Indian Trade Union leaders of every shade of opinion from Messrs. Giri and M. N. Roy to Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and Shiva Rao are in complete sympathy with the workers.

The strike is, thus, quite emphatically not a wild action and there is a "prima facie" case for an inquiry into the demands of the workers and the attitude of the Railway authorities. It is more than established by the astounding statement of the Agent who denies the existence of any dispute at all! The Agent, of course, is capable of such statements, otherwise he would not have ignored the workers' grievances and the solid fact of a big and continuous strike. But what is significant is the attitude of Government who claim to hold the scales even between workers and their employees. In the meantime workers, while grimly determined, are undergoing sufferings and hardships consequent on the strike. They are entitled to the support of the public which we are confident does not want them to be broken into submission. We, therefore, strongly endorse the appeal of leaders for moral and financial support to the strikers.

OUR STOCK EXCHANGE

What Is Wrong With It?

(By G. V. Patel).

I

The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee is now busy collecting information about the present working of the local Share Bazar. Several commercial associations have sent their memoranda to the Committee which has issued a questionnaire.

The Committee it is said is anxious to expedite its work and its report will be submitted in about eight weeks. The work of the Committee is difficult and unless an exhaustive and complete investigation is made, it will be almost impossible to eliminate extensive speculation which prevails from time to time in shares. Thus the committee will do well to study the result of the working of the Bazar during the past few years and find out the real defects of the present trading methods.

Ascertain Facts

The Government of Bombay will be guided by the findings of the committee on which the future of our Stock Exchange depends. It is the system of working, which is primarily responsible for a healthy development of business. Thus the task of the Committee is difficult and carries more responsibility for the future satisfactory management of our Stock Exchange. In the circumstances, all those who desire to have ideal methods of trading will do well to acquaint the committee with facts which may be useful

A Right Step

It is with this object in view that I propose to discuss the present trading methods. Criticism waxes and wanes. The Stock Exchange authorities have done their best in past years to make a success of the present system, but the result seems unsatisfactory and the President of the Stock Exchange has always laid stress on getting more powers to cope with grave developments. Thus the Government of Bombay have taken the right step, in the interest of the market and investors, in appointing this committee as the industrial development of country has much to do with a properly organised Stock Exchange, where shares and stocks can be turned into cash at reasonable price without any loss of time. We want a free and a continuous market with a healthy growth of forward business. We shall succeed in establishing such an ideal market only after a careful study of its existing defects. A sick man is safe with an expert doctor, who will make a clear diagnosis of the disease and his remedies are bound to be efficacious; similarly our Stock Exchange will be safe with the three expert members of the Enquiry Committee who will ascertain the real defects and devise the right measures in the best interest of all concerned.

Fast History

To find out the defects, it will not be out of place to recall past history.

1926—The Board of Directors secure powers to close the market and force buyers and sellers to pay differences.

These powers were given against the recommendation of the Atlay Committee so that powerful financial interests may not take undue advantage but the crises in the following years clearly indicated that these powers have the desired effect.

1929.—In this year there was a bear raid and the Board of Directors were compelled to close down forward and cash business in June. The market remained closed for 24 days.

1930—The Board closed down forward and cash business in shares on the forward list from July 11 until further notice. This step was criticised severely and all open business was carried forward on a 6 per cent interest basis. The Finance Member to the Government of Bombay invited responsible opinion and he insisted on removing the ban on "bona fide" cash business. The market re-opened on October 11.

1931—Forward business in Government securities for October settlement was closed down.

1933—There was the failure of a bull operator. There were difficulties for August settlement. In September business was closed down owing to rumours about Currimbhoy mill group: The Board was forced to invest trust funds to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs This was a relief to few members only. Business was resumed on November 11.

1935—Trading was suspended from September to October 14. There was extensive speculation

Defective Trading Methods

It will be seen from above facts that the present trading methods

(Continued on page 7.)

Our London Letter

Germany Prepares For War?

By Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 2.
(By Air Mail).

The year 1937 has begun and messages of pious wishes for goodwill and peace from one nation to another are being dumped in all the newspaper offices for the consumption of the credulous public. However it appears that it would be so much cant to pretend that the New Year does not show signs of being the most serious year in all our lives. Democracy is fighting for its very life in Spain, Fascism, aghast at the economic mess into which its armaments have thrown it, is dangerous and more reckless. Unless those who believe in democracy do their utmost to resist this danger, the New Year will not herald Peace and Goodwill as wished for but it will be a year of tragedy.

Display Of Luxury

In London the year 1936 was rung out on December 31 in a spirit of revelry and in twenty of the leading hotels and restaurants in the West End 20,000 people spent about £100,000. In the provinces the lavishness of the celebrations was on only a slightly less spectacular scale. Prices per head, exclusive of wine, ranged in the West End from £6 6d. downwards, and in such centres as Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Manchester from £2 2s. to £1 1s. per head. Half an hour before midnight Piccadilly circus was packed with a sea of humanity that overflowed far down the converging streets. Hundreds of extra police, including many mounted officers, strove to make a way for omnibuses and cars, but traffic soon became immovable. Similarly scenes were witnessed at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Empire Arena at Wembley. At the hour of 12 in the midnight the crowds stood and sang "Auld Lang Synn" until they were hoarse.

Germany Prepares

But on the very day we expressed a fervent hope for peace and good-will Germany made an unprovoked attack on Spain. The German cruiser "Koenigsberg" shelled a Spanish cargo steamer in Spanish waters. This act was defended by the German Government as a "reprisal" for the detention by the Basque Government of the contraband cargo of the "Palos." Instead of protesting against the detention of cargo from a German vessel "Palos," Hitler has chosen a different path. Behind this lies the fact that Germany is now in a war-like mood. I have it on good authority that the Nazi Government has issued a private and confidential instruction for mobilisation. The mobilisation order provides for the immediate calling up of a certain number of men, that is, within an hour of the declaration of general mobilisation. Others are to be called on the day following, and other on subsequent days. I am told that the extent of the equipment which men have in their possession and are to bring with them to the mobilisation centres will speed up the outfitting of the troops by anything from six to twelve hours. In addition to this a considerably high percentage of the men already have some kind of serviceable uniform. All they will need to receive at the reporting centres will be a rifle, ammunition, steel helmet, and rations—standarised material. At the same time, every employer in Germany has been notified in advance of the men he will have to release. Men who cannot be spared from essential war industries—highly skilled mechanics, chemists and so on—will be allowed to remain, and employers are expected to make representations to this effect immediately. To fill vacancies of others the employer is expected to train substitutes, especially women, in advance, so that there will be no hitch in production. The fact that mobilisation orders have been issued is unmistakable proof that the Nazi war machine is ready for action. All military activity from now on will be designed towards improving and perfecting an established organisation.

"Daily Mail" On War Path

Meanwhile while England and France are still awaiting a reply from Germany on the question of non-intervention of German "volunteers" in the Spanish civil war, it is stated that Italy has caused it to be known that she is willing to give priority to the vital question of foreign volunteers in any discussions to end the civil war. But Mussolini has insisted that "other aspects of the indirect intervention" must be considered by the London Neutrality Committee. These "aspects" are understood to refer to the alleged shipment of arms by the Soviet Government, to the collection of funds in Soviet factories, and to the material effects of French sympathy with the Spanish Government. As there is a general clamour amongst British people who are anxious to save democracy in Spain by demanding Italian and German non-intervention the "Daily Mail" has named them as "Non-Intervention Fiddlesticks." In pleading for German aid to Spanish insurgents, it has devoted a column on the New Year Day to a virulent attack on men like Prof. Haldane who are helping those distressed in Spain. Those who work in the Saklatvala Column of the International Legion are for all practical purposes Bolsheviks to the "Daily Mail." The fact is it cannot prepare itself to swallow that the name of an Indian should be associated with such a British column nor can it bring itself to appreciate that the newspapers like the "News Chronicle" and the "Manchester Guardian" should pay tribute to the International Legion which is doing heroic work in Spain.

Spanish Government's Finances

Attempts have also been made in this country to discredit the financial position of the Spanish Government. However, the recent announcement from Valencia that the stamped notes of the Bank of Spain effected by the Franco authorities will be outlawed, has greatly improved the credit position of the Spanish Government with foreign exchange brokers in Paris. Paris is the centre of transactions in actual peseta notes. Pesetas are now selling at about 83 centimes French, or 125 to the £ Franco has stamped about one milliard pesetas, not to mention those 'en route' to him from his partisans abroad. As the nett effective circulation of the Bank of Spain was only about five milliards, about one quarter of its note issue has been repudiated as contraband of war by the Valencia Government. In the event of a Spanish Government victory the repudiated notes will of themselves pay for the whole cost of the war to date.

The gold and silver cover of the Bank of Spain prior to the rebellion was three milliards. It is now about two milliards (held abroad) and the recognised note issue is barely more than 3.6 milliards as there has been practically no inflationary printing during the war, even the new Catalonian currency based on metallic cover and the conversion of silver coins into notes adding to effective cover. The peseta still has a backing of more than fifty-five per cent—or practically that of Belgium. The state indebtedness is very small still, especially foreign indebtedness. It is appa-

(Continued on page 9 Col 3.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

KARNATAK'S LOSS.

The death of Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, at Bombay, on Saturday has deprived Karnatak of one of its foremost leaders and the country one of the most devoted and selfless workers. The late Mr. Sadashivrao was one of the earliest of those who responded to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1920-21, and since then he never looked back nor retraced his steps. He renounced everything for the service of his country and was considered one of the most stalwart Congressmen in his province. He worked in more than one field, and apart from his political activities he founded a national school, and did a lot for the uplift of the Harijans. The news of his premature and unexpected death—he was only 56—will be received with the greatest sorrow by his colleagues throughout the country. We offer our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased and to the members of the Karnatak P. C. C. in their irreparable loss.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

Sir Abdul Qadir, a well-known knight from the Punjab and a member of the Secretary of State's India Council, told the "Public Schools Business Society" in London the other day that "better relations between Britain and India in future would depend less on constitutional changes than on trade." There is an essential truth underlying the observation which Sir Abdul Qadir belonging as he does do the knightly brotherhood of Indian "statesmen" will, of course refuse to accept. The fact is that relations between Britain and India have always been guided by trade considerations and constitutional "changes" are intended, as they have always been intended, to subserve that principal end. British Imperialism is fundamentally economic. Sir Abdul Qadir, however, is one of those who ignore the meaning to India and Indian interests of all this. Indeed, he actually seems to feel officiously enthusiastic about Britain's efforts to win Lancashire's "lost ground" in India.

OBDURATE.

The correspondence between Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Sir N. N. Sircar with regard to the dates of the next Assembly session shows that Government are in no mood to listen to reason in the matter. The session is timed to commence late in January so as to make it impossible for the members to assist in the work at the general elections for the new provincial legislatures to be held about the middle of February. Mr. Desai, on behalf of the Congress and the nationalist parties suggested that the session might commence on February 20 and promised to help in finishing the agenda by, among other ways, sitting longer hours every day and foregoing Saturdays and minor holidays. Sir N. N. Sircar's reply refusing to accept the suggestion is utterly unconvincing. Particularly frivolous are his objections that Mr. Desai's suggestion does not represent a majority in the House and was not made early enough and that certain members have booked their passages for going outside India on the basis of the session starting in January. It is clear Government have no desire to help Congress election work.

COMMON TIES.

In his reply to the address from the Rangoon Municipal Corporation the Viceroy referring to the relations between India and Burma, stated: That "the ties of common interest which bind the commercial and economic relations between the two countries are and will continue to be of real importance." This does not state the whole truth. The common interests are not merely economic. From every point of view Burma is fitted to be an integral part of any Indian federation. Separation has been forced upon Burma by Britain to facilitate Imperialist domination, both political and economic. It is, therefore, necessary for the people of India and Burma to make common cause in every possible way and prevent such domination.

"DOCTOR JAFRY SPEAKS."

Under the above heading we had occasion, over a week ago, to comment on the report of an exclusive interview which Doctor Jafry of the Publicity Bureau of the Government of India was purported to have given to the Allahabad correspondent of the United Press and in which he was supposed to have offered some advice to the Congress of the usual reactionary type. Doctor Jafry, however, wires to us to deny the report saying "it is pure fiction. Never gave an interview." We are very glad to publish this disclaimer of his.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

We all share the Archbishop's regret that Edward VIII insists on marrying the woman with whom he happened to fall in love.

—Letter In British Press.

* * * *

"I am not ashamed to be called a communalist."

—Sir Md. Yakub.

Unashamed communalist, eh?

* * * *

The nomination paper of Dewan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsingh, Adviser to the Governor of Sind, has been rejected owing to some technical error.

We congratulate him. He has escaped a worse rejection—by the electorate owing to his political error.

* * * *

Labour circles deplore the reported refusal of the Government of India to appoint a Conciliation Board in connection with the B. N. Railway strke.

But how else could Government exercise their right to appoint or not to appoint a Board when Labour demanded and the Railway opposed it?

* * * *

The refusal, it is suggested, may be due to Noyce-Patterson conversations in Calcutta.

Well, what of it?

And what could be fairer when the alternative was the scandal of a Noyce-Giri combination?

* * * *

"Every vote for Mr. Balco," declared Mr. K. M. Munshi recently, "was a vote for the Poora (Harijan-Caste Hindu) Fact."

And, on the contrary, every vote for Dr. Ambedkar was a vote for London Harijan-British alliance?

* * * *

Congress and Muslim League candidates in the Madras Muslim constituencies are opposed, we learn, "by the Muslim Progressive Party, a replica of the Justice Party."

We are sure the Muslim Progressive Party will win a replica of the Justice Party results too.

* * * *

FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS AND STUDENTS' DUTY

—Headline.

Clear:—

(1) They must not embroil themselves in practical politics by supporting Congressmen, and

(2) They must take their proper share in work for the constructive regeneration of India by actively helping anti-Congress candidates.

* * * *

"London, Jan. 8.

It is learned that the British Government received reports about three weeks ago regarding German activity in Morocco and discussed the question with the French Government."

—Reuter.

And, of course, Britain was strenuously persuading an obstinately reluctant France to agree to do something about it or at least not to suppress the information.

* * * *

"Madrid, Jan. 8.

The British Embassy building was bombed from the air. Three people were injured."

—Reuter.

So that is why.

* * * *

12 Egyptian air force 'planes under Wing Commander Churchman are coming for a cruise to India.

Don't start wondering firstly, secondly, etc. Remember the military clauses of the Anglo-Egyptian Pact.

* * * *

A writer reminds us that an apple caused the downfall of Adam.

But nowadays peaches seem to be handling the business.

Blow To Non-Intervention Committee

PORTUGAL CONDEMNS EXTRA "DEMARCHE"

Lisbon Says Volunteers In Spain Are Mostly Communists

LISBON, Jan. 10.

The Portuguese reply to the Anglo-French proposals, to ban volunteers find serious objections to the limited reach of the proposals.

Blow To Non-Intervention

It says the question of volunteers cannot be considered alone as to differing from other forms of intervention practised. It declares that the Non-Intervention Committee was formed to avoid direct diplomatic negotiations and the Anglo-French "demarche" breaks down the prestige, authority, and perhaps even the existence of the Committee.

Increasing Unrest

It adds that any "Demarche" outside the Committee may hide other political intentions, thus increasing world unrest. Nevertheless Portugal will co-operate, while maintaining their reservations made on August 21.

They Are Communists!

The Portuguese Goverament are convinced that only a few Portuguese volunteers are fighting in Spain, and they are mostly Communists.—Reuter's Special.

I. L. P. VOLUNTEERS FOR MADRID

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Twenty-five Independent Labour Party volunteers left to-day to join Spanish Government forces in Aragon front. They will be receiving no pay, some of them contributing their own expenses. —Reuter's Special.

CIVILIANS ORDERED TO LEAVE MADRID

Mayor's Fresh Call For Enlistment

MADRID, Jan. 10.

All civilians, not participating in the defence of Madrid, have been ordered to leave as soon as possible.

At the same time the Mayor has issued a new appeal to all over 20 to enlist.—Reuter.

NO EXCHANGE OF HOSTAGES

BILBAO, January 9.

Negotiations for the exchange of hostages between the Basques and Nationalists have broken down according to a statement of the Basque Government which blames the attitude of the Burgos Government for the failure of the negotiations.—Reuter.

MENACE OF NAZI HOARDS IN MOROCCO

PARIS, Jan. 9.

The situation regarding German infiltration into Spanish Morocco is described in authoritative French circles to-night as very grave.

Berlin's denials of the existence of German troops in Morocco's has added to the general apprehension.

It is emphasised here that German influence in this zone constitutes a serious menace to the French Defence system which is based on open communications in Northern Africa and is a matter quite apart from the Spanish Civil War.

The French Government are working in close contact with the British Government, a matter which is a source of great satisfaction to France.—Reuter.

NO GERMAN TROOPS IN SPAIN

BERLIN, January 9.

The first official denial that there are any German troops in Spain or Spanish Morocco is contained in a statement issued by the German News Agency which states that in view of the reports published abroad regarding the alleged German penetration of Spanish Morocco, the Agency is authorised to state that there are no German troops in Spain or Spanish Morocco.

Political circles describe the reports as a renewed attempt to poison international relations as a product of overexcited imagination.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR PEASANTRY AND WORKERS

Prove That You Stand For Liberty, Exhorts Mrs. Naidu

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

"Give personal testimony to the waking world that you stand on the side of freedom. The present is an occasion that does not at all call for heroism. Even when that call came, thousands sacrificed what was the dearest to them. Such occasion to declare that you stand for liberty is here and now" declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing a mammoth gathering of young men and women, mostly the intelligentsia of Lahore, who thronged in their thousands at Bradlaugh Hall this evening. Mr. Manoharlal, ex-education Minister, presided.

The speaker emphasised that she demanded vote on behalf of India, of her toiling and hungry millions, for the sake of her manhood and womanhood. She drew a pathetic pen-picture of the manacled Motherland, and unfolded the vision of a free India which meant liberty from ceaseless and grinding exploitation and dreadful ignorance.

She asked the audience to vote for that great peasantry and workers of India who really were true representatives of the land.

She referred to the new Constitution as a ghastly snare and illusion, and stressed the demand for a Constituent Assembly which alone could frame the Constitution of India and assert the democratic will of Indian people.—United Press.

Selection Of I. C. S. Candidates Without Competitive Exam.

Move To Remedy Under-Recruitment Of Europeans: Last Year's Measure To Be Repeated This Year

LONDON, Jan. 10.

In order to remedy under-recruitment of Europeans, the Secretary of State for India proposes to select in 1937, as in 1936, a certain number of candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service and the Burma Civil Service (Class I), otherwise than by written competitive examination. The examination, as hitherto, will be used to meet the normal requirements of the year.

In 1937 and subsequent years the majority of vacancies reserved for Indian candidates will be filled in India, the London examination being restricted to Europeans and Indians who had their university education in British Isles. European vacancies will be filled independently of Indian vacancies, and probably there will be considerable increase in the number of European vacancies to be filled by examination (provided a sufficient number of suitably qualified European candidates apply for appointment), and that this number will exceed the number filled by selection without written examination.

A candidate is free to enter for appointment by both methods. Applications to be considered for selection must be returned to the India Office, not later than April 10, 1937.—Reuter.

OUR STOCK EXCHANGE

(Continued from page 6).

are most defective and powerful financial interests have used the exchange to mint money. The facilities of forward trading were misused. The committee will do well to find out the causes which forced the closing down of the market and ascertain whether the powers given to the Directors of the Board were rightly used in the best interest of the market or any special section got protection. It will also help the Committee to know the nature and extent of speculative activity and the amounts involved each time so that it will have a clear idea about the total capacity of brokers and the public who indulge in speculation without sufficient means. It is often said that the public fail to meet their obligations and the brokers are forced to pay in full. Were the difficulties of brokers "bona-fide" were they mainly due to undue facilities given to operators to speculate on mere credit, with a view to earn large brokerage? Each broker is supposed to book business which he can comfortably look after or were the difficulties of the brokers due to the operations of big manipulators resulting in extensive price movement? These past developments should be the basis of finding out defects and without a correct diagnosis it will be almost impossible to prescribe the right remedies.

(To Be Continued)

STOP PRESS

BRITAIN TO BAN RECRUITMENT FOR SPAIN

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Extension of Non-Intervention Committee's scheme of supervision of ports and frontiers of Spain to cover arrival in Spain, by land and sea, of volunteers and military personnel as well as war-material, is suggested in identic instructions sent by British Government to His Majesty's representatives in Paris, Rome, Berlin, Lisbon and Moscow.

It announces that British Government is ready to consider most urgently any suggestion for the establishment of a system of rigid control of supplies to Spain. It will also be glad to consider any detailed proposals for the control of other forms of indirect intervention.

Meanwhile it suggests that each Government should adopt, within its own territories, measures to prohibit departure of volunteers and military personnel for Spain.

It announces that the British Government is ready to consider most public notice that it is an offence under the Foreign Enlistment Act for British subjects to accept any Commission or engagement in forces on either side or for anyone to recruit volunteers in the United Kingdom for service in Spain.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE MEN FOR INSURGENTS?

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 10.

The Governor of Malta is understood to have arrived here on board "Queen Elizabeth." Four admirals are present here, namely, Sir Dudley Pound, Geoffrey Blake, Kennedy-Purvis and Ripon.

An extraordinary report that preparations are being made at Jerez and Cadiz for the arrival, this week, of 5,000 Japanese volunteers' has been brought here by a traveller from Cadiz.—Reuter's Special.

JAWAHARLAL ON B. N. R. STRIKE

JHARIA, Jan. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here yesterday evening and was received by the people most enthusiastically. Ten thousand persons assembled later to hear the Congress President, who replying to the address presented by the Labour Associations referred to the colliery disasters in the coal-fields and to the need for amelioration of Labour conditions.

Apropos of the B. N. R. strike, the Pandit said that the Congress fully supported the cause of the strikers. It was not a question of a strike by 50,000 workers but a question of Labour as a whole.

The Pandit later proceeded to Furnea and addressed meetings at a number of places 'en route.' —A.P.

OUT TO BREAK AMY'S RECORD

Harrogate Airman On Return-Flight To Cape Town

LONDON, Jan. 10.

H. L. Brook, Harrogate airman, left Gravesend early this morning on an attempt to beat Amy Mollison's record for return flight to Cape Town, flying over East coast route.—Reuter's Special.

W. I. STATES BEAT MAHARASHTRA

Victory By Innings And 22 Runs

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

Faiz Ahmed and Narsing Kesari resumed their innings for Western India States against Maharashtra when the second day's play of Ranji Trophy Tournament's Western zone semi-final started on the Deccan Gymkhana ground at 10-30 this morning. Datar bowling from ex-northern end had Narsing Kesari held by Doctor in the third over (207-3-28.)

Faiz Ahmed who was unbeaten for 93 yesterday and was now joined by Saeed Ahmed reached his individual 100 with a boundary off Datar's next.

Soon after however Faiz Ahmed offered a difficult of catch off Datar, Naidoo readily accepting (220-4-105).

Faiz Ahmed was for 210 minutes at the wicket and accounted for 15 boundary strikes. Sheik Umar was the next man in and helped Saeed Ahmed to put the team's 250 after as many minutes play. Despite quick bowling changes the score mounted up when Jadhava at last succeeded in an l-b-w appeal against Saeed Ahmed (298-5-61.) Hari Mali coming next sent Harris to the ropes and telegraphed 300 of his team.

LUNCH TIME: 307 FOR 5.

Western India States had made 307 runs for five wickets at lunch interval.

After lunch Hari Mali was cleanbowled by Datar (312-6-10). Yuvaraja Abdul Khaliqua of Mangrol the skipper of the Western India States team joined Sheik Umar and helped the score go up 330 when Dr. Tulpule Maharashtra's skipper claimed him l-b-w on the fourth ball of his first over (331-7-15). Datar bowling from the other end and successfully appealed for l-b-w against Sheikh Umar at the same total (331-8-25). Shantilal and Umrigar led the score past 350 after team's as many minutes play but Mohoni soon clean bowled Shantilal (357-9-8) making place for Akbar Khan. The visitor's tail seemed to wag and both batsmen succeeded in telegraphing 400 on the board. Datar with first delivery of the new ball had Akbarkhan held behind the wicket by Doctor (400-10-30.) Umrigar returned bat in hand with 30 and extras 15.

Datar captured six wickets for 85 runs.

UPHILL TASK FOR MAHARASHTRA.

With the defeat writ large, Maharashtra entered the second venture for the arduous, uphill task of making 241 runs to save an innings defeat. Mohoni and Ubhayakar the opening batsmen made six runs at tea time but on resumption after tea Mohoni was caught by Sheikh Umar off Shantilal who along with Narsing Kesari was in charge of the attack (7-1-7). Nazir Ali joined Ubhaykar and both helped the score pass 30 when the latter gave a low catch off Narsing Kesari which Shantilal in the slips accepted (36-2-10).

Gokhale coming next seemed rather impatient to collect runs and disastrously forced Nazir Ali (39-3-21). Harris (56-4-2) to run out. Jadhava then joined Gokhale and both were unbeaten with 19 and 24 respectively when stumps were drawn for the day when Maharashtra's score was 87 for 4 wickets in their second innings.

Sunday's Game

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 10.

Third day's play in the match between the Western India States and Maharashtra was resumed. to-day, by Gokhale and Jadhav, the overnight not-outs of Maharashtra in their second venture. Soon after the start, Akbarkhan clean-bowled Jadhav (113/5/30), who gave place for Naidoo. Gokhale had reached his individual 50, when Harimali was given charge of the leather, but it was Akbar Khan again who smashed Naidoo's wicket (153/6/17). Tulpule who joined Gokhale had to return back soon for a single (161/7/1).

Doctor was the next man in, but Gokhale was run-out in Harimal's next over (164/869). Datar then joined Doctor and both took the score 202, when they adjourned on lunch.

On resumption, however, Datar was held by Yuvraj Abdulkhaliqua off Saeed Ahmed (209/9/8). Talukdar, the last man, came in, but Doctor was run-out, thus closing Maharashtra's second innings for 219. (219/10/33). Maharashtra thus sustained a defeat of an innings and 22 runs.

So the Western India States have qualified themselves to meet the winners of Bombay versus Navanagar in the finals for the Western Zone of Ranji Trophy Tournaments.

BOMBAY VS. NAVANAGAR

To-morrow's teams are:—Bombay, Jai (Captain), Hindlekar, Merchant, Kadri, Baporia, Kalapesi, Divekar, Wadkar, Richards, Havewala, and Canteenwala.

Reserves:—Gharat and Nariman.

Navanagar: Wensley (Captain) Amarsingn, Kolha, Vinoo Mankad, Yadvendrasinh, Manilal, Mubaraq Ali, Abdul Aziz, Marshal, Ranbirsing, and Indravijaysing.

Reserves: Keshavlal and Elum.

CORONATION DURBAR TO BE POSTPONED?

Definite Announcement After Viceroy's Return From Burma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

The "United Press" learns from a reliable source that the King's Coronation Durbar is not likely to be held in Delhi in December 1937 or January 1938 as generally anticipated.

It is understood that it is proposed to postpone the Durbar till December 1938 or January 1939. A definite announcement in this regard is expected to be made after the Viceroy returns from the Burma tour to New Delhi by the end of January.—United Press.

No American MONEY For Germany

U. S. Anti-Nazi League To Organise Boycott Of Braddock-Schmeling Contest

NEW YORK: Jan. 9.

A powerful organisation, the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, announced that they intend to boycott the Braddock-Schmeling fight on March 6. The President said that the League was opposed to German commodities.

"Schmeling is one. We are trying to keep American money from Germany. The statement in the Press that Schmeling may beat Braddock in the championship was then used by Herr Hitler to bolster us the theory of Aryan supremacy. We will do everything in our power to prevent the fight taking place and will picket every ticket office."

The Madison Square Garden authorities expressed their determination to hold the contest and if necessary transfer the fight to soldiers' field in Chicago.—Reuter.

POPE IN BETTER SPIRITS

VATICAN CITY: January 9

The improvement in the Pope's condition was maintained all day. His Holiness suffered less from the pain in his leg than he has recently and was also in better spirits, to-day.—Reuter.

PERRY BEATS VINES

CHICAGO: January 10.

Fred Perry beat Ellsworth Vines 6—0; 6—2; 6—3.

This is the third time that Fred Perry, playing as a professional, has beaten Vines in a week.—Reuter's Special.

MAHATMA AT MADRAS TO-DAY

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Mahatma Gandhi reaches here to-morrow evening by the Bombay Mail from Poona 'en route' to Trivandrum. He will conduct an evening prayer at 4-30 p.m. at the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Mambalam and take train to Trivandrum at Egmore station at 8 p.m.

At Trivandrum he will stay as State guest at Cliff House.—United Press.

Egyptian 'Planes For Cruise To India

CAIRO: January 9.

Twelve air force 'planes under Wing Commander Churchman will leave on January 12 for a cruise to India, returning to Cairo on February 22.—Reuter.

Congress M.L.A's Wire To Bengal Govt.

"Stop That Official Intimidation And Interference In Elections"

MIDNAPORE, January 9.

Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, M.L.A., who is carrying election propaganda in the interior of this district in support of the Congress candidates, has sent the following wire to the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government detailing his personal experiences in this connection:—

"Official interference and intimidation in canvassing is being carried on unhampered despite the Government circular. Your official instruction is necessary to stop such official interference and intimidation. A fresh Government circular is indispensable. The Durbars which are being held, are prejudicing the election."—United Press.

Alternative Dates Unacceptable

"ASSEMBLY SESSION CANNOT BE POSTPONED"

Bhulabhai-Sircar Correspondence Released

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

With regard to the question of the postponement of the date of the next Assembly Session, the following correspondence which has passed between Sir N. N. Sircar, the Law Member, and the Leader of the House and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Leader of the Opposition, has been issued to the press:

The following is the letter. (Bombay, Dated 31st December 1936,) from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai to Sir N. N. Sircar:—

NO INSINUATION.)

"Since the publication of the working days for the next session of the Legislative Assembly, I have received communications from many members of our party, as well as the Nationalist party I also met several of them at Faizpur. It appears that it is desired by their respective constituencies, that they should remain and carry on the election work, in their respective local areas. They would, therefore, find it impossible to attend the session of the Assembly on its present sitting programme. Though this is not intended to convey any insinuation, they cannot help feeling that the dates for the elections and the commencement of the sittings of the Assembly might have been adjusted, so as to enable them to attend the elections and also be in time at Delhi, for the commencement of the session.

I am desired to state, on behalf of my party, as well as the Congress Nationalist Party, that you will kindly endeavour to so arrange as to have the commencement of the Assembly somewhere about February 20, because the last date for elections, is February 18. I may also state that we shall assist you in every way to finish the necessary work in the next Session of the Assembly, by agreeing to sit longer hours every day, and forego Saturdays and, possibly, some of the holidays, unless they are indispensable. I shall thank you to take such steps as you may think desirable on that behalf and communicate to me your decision at an early date. Yours truly, Bhulabhai Desai.'

SIRCAR'S LETTER TO BHULABHAI

The following is the letter, Calcutta, dated 7th January 1937 from Sir N. N. Sircar, to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai.

"I have to acknowledge receipt, on the 5th instant, of your letter, referring to the matter of the commencement of the next Session of the Assembly. I regret to state that the Government is unable to accept the proposal of starting the sessions, on February 20, for reasons, 'inter alia:' (1) The date of commencement was published some time ago, and no representation had been received prior to the fifth of January 1937 (2) While the present representation is, undoubtedly, from the largest group in the House, it does not purport to be made on behalf of a majority of the members, and Government's information is that a large section of the House will oppose the Session being commenced so late as February 20; (3) While any accurate estimate of the duration of the session is not possible, it is hoped that it will terminate about 10th April, or somewhat earlier, and, by starting 26 days later, the Session will run into the month of May; (4) If the Session commences on the 20th February, the Finance Bill cannot possibly be disposed of, by March 31, as, so far as this period is concerned, it will be impossible to induce the House to sit during Muhurrum and the Easter Holidays. The proposal for sitting on Saturdays makes no change in the situation, as three Saturdays within this period have already been included as working days: (5) As regards late sitting, experience shows that the House agrees to it with great reluctance, in exceptional cases, and it cannot be expected that the House will agree to such prolonged sittings, as will make up the delay of twenty-six days and (6) Some members, and, possibly, the President, have booked their passages for going outside India, on the basis of the Session starting on 25th January.

GOVERNMENT VIEWPOINT.

Government does not concur with the opinion that 'the dates of the Assembly might have been so adjusted as to enable members to elections and also be in time at Delhi,' and their view is confirmed by the fact, that the alternative date suggested, is not capable of acceptance, for reasons already stated.—"Yours sincerely, N. N. Sircar."—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN WARNED

JUBBULPORE: Jan. 9.

On receipt of serious allegations against certain Congressmen to the effect that they are helping independent and rebel Congress candidates in conducting electioneering campaign, against the *bona fide* Congress nominees, Captain Avades Pratap Singh, President of the Mahakoshal Congress Committee has warned Congressmen throughout Mahakoshal through circulars that if they are found violating discipline, the strictest and promptest measures will be taken against them in disregard of their past services, sacrifices and loyalty to the Congress.—United Press.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

Central Y. M. C. A. Beat Khatau Sports

Before a fairly large number of spectators, the Central Y. M. C. A. who are at the head of the League tables of the second division, added another two marks to their score, by beating the Khatau Sports Club by two goals to nil at the Association Ground on Sunday afternoon.

The teams were:—

THE CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.:—Earnst; Warner, Brackston; O'Connor, Gidney, Curtis; Simpson, Benzimira, Pran Bhatia, Glewis, Gillon.

THE KHATAU SPORTS:—Rao; Gudkar, Reuben; De Mello E., Alphoanoso, Fernadez; Meranda, Lobo, N. V. Wallal, De Mello V., Gabriel.

MONDAY'S GAME:—OVAL.

R. I. N. Depot vs. G. I. P. Stores.

Special Second Matriculation Session

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL SET OF LECTURE CLASSES WILL BEGIN ON 4TH JANUARY, 1937, for ALL DIPLOMA COURSES, viz., (1) Incorporated Salesmanagers (A.I.S.M.A.); (2) Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); (3) Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); (4) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.); (5) Company Auditors (R.A.); (6) Specialised Accountancy (A.A.I.A.) and (7) General Commerce (D.Com. I.M.C., L.C.C.) etc.

APPLY FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS IMMEDIATELY,

Or Call or write for prospectus; Postal Tuition to those who cannot join personally.

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

7 Lakh Scheme To House City's Poor

MAYOR OPENS NEW LABOUR COLONY

First Organised Municipal Effort At Real Service

A fully self-contained scheme, the first organised Municipal attempt of Bombay at the housing of the poor, was launched on Sunday when a serried block of huts were declared open at Dharavi by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay.

SEMI-PERMANENT.

The Mayor profusely complimented the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Modak, the City Engineer, Mr. Shivdasani, the Deputy Commissioner and other members of the Municipal staff who had taken part in the construction of the huts. The description of the huts as "semi-permanent" erred somewhat on the side of modesty, said the Mayor.

DEMANDS OF TENANTS.

Mr. I. S. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner in asking the Mayor to declare open the tenement, said that it was the step in the housing scheme undertaken by the Municipality and that several demands had been put forward by the intending tenants one of which was for a school. The Commissioner said that all these demands had been either acceded to or were under consideration.

Several Municipal councillors and members of the Municipal staff were present on the occasion.

MAYOR'S SPEECH

The Mayor in the course of his speech said:

"As far back as 1920, during a famine in the Deccan, the Improvement Trust employed about 4,500 refugees in connection with their Sion-Matunga and Sewri-Wadala Schemes and a Labour Camp to house them was erected at a cost of Rs. 2,60,000. It consisted of 1200 semi-permanent rooms. As the Trust schemes were completed, the number of workers required was greatly reduced but the workers were permitted to occupy the rooms on a weekly rental. Some of the rooms also became unfit for use and were demolished, but a set of 700 rooms was maintained by suitable repairs from time to time.

THE SCHEME

"Recently, however, it was felt that the sheds had run out their life and it was no longer possible to keep them in good repair at reasonable cost. Further, in view of the development of the surrounding locality, a demand for the land on which these sheds stood was likely to arise in near future. The Municipality, however, were reluctant to dishouse the people in occupation. It was, therefore, decided to provide suitable accommodation for them in the neighbourhood. The Dharavi scheme of the Trust had been abandoned and part of the land acquired for that scheme near the Andhra Valley Power Company's Station was considered suitable for this purpose.

"Accordingly it was decided to construct 700 rooms of a semi-permanent nature in this area. The scheme comprises in all 54 blocks with the minimum of 11 and the maximum of 14 rooms each. The total cost including price of the land will be about Rs. 7,25,000. This includes besides the 700 rooms, quarters for the Rent Collector, a school building two recreation sheds and some shopping accommodation.

The scheme is, therefore, a fully self-contained one and may well be described as the first organised Municipal attempt at the housing of the poor. The description of these rooms as semi-permanent sheds errs somewhat on the side of modesty. Those of you who have gone round,—and I hope those who have not will do so before we disperse,—will have noticed that there is not much of a temoprary nature about them.

POPULATION OF COLONY.

"The number of people that could be housed in this colony will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 3,500 and works out at a density of 240 persons per acre of land. This will no doubt be recognised as a great improvement on the existing over-crowding in the City which is as high as 720 persons per acre in certain over-crowded localities in the City, and ranged from 300 to 636 in many other parts. Here is the plentiful open space equipped with all reasonable modern facilities the poor man will be able to live in decent condition on payment of a rent of Re. 1 per week.

ATTEMPT AT REAL SERVICE

After referring to the housing problems of the City the Mayor concluded:

"I regard it as a matter of singularly good fortune for me during my Mayoralty to be associated with the opening ceremony of a housing scheme which has attempted to do some real service to the poor of Bombay. I take this as an earnest of more to come. The problem is vast and will require an effort hundred times as much as the one which has been put into this scheme. But it is not beyond the means of the Bombay Municipality and above all it is not beyond the means of the people of Bombay and if it is pursued with sympathy and real knowledge of the requirements of the poor of the City, in about 10 years' time, we shall see the face of Bombay altered out of recognition and in place of over-crowded and filthy housing conditions we shall find decent and healthy tenements for the poor of this 'Urbs Prima in Indis.' With these words I have great pleasure in declaring this colony open."

Vote For Official Congress Candidates Only

SJT. DEO WARNS MAHARASHTRA AGAINST INTERESTED PROPAGANDA

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY: Jan. 9.

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, President M. P. C. C., has issued a statement to the voters warning them against anti-Congress election propaganda by people styling themselves as Congressmen. He assures public that Congress Committees are out to enforce disciplinary action for such Congressmen and they should therefore ignoring their propaganda solidly support the official Congress candidates.

In the course of the statement Sjt. Deo points out the candidatures of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and S. O. Fnadke (Thana), both now of the Democratic Swaraj Party as such instances.

Mr. Tryamoakrao Deogirikar, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Parliamentary Board is understood to have notified Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar Mrs. Subhadrabai Tarkunde (Democratic candidates for the City) and half a dozen others asking them to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for standing in opposition to official Congress candidates.

INCREASED EARNINGS FOR RAILWAYS

NEW DELHI: January 9.

A spurt in trade during the last Christmas Week is reflected in the Railway earnings which, report indicates, have gone up by about 40 lakhs in that week alone.

The Congress Session and Lucknow Exhibition coupled with the usual Christmas traffic have been responsible for about three lakhs increase in the passenger traffic and about 37 lakhs in goods earnings. Export of cotton and wheat to European countries, which are busy collecting stocks of commodities owing to war preparations and of several other commodities appear to give added impetus to export trade and increasing railway earnings especially through the Karachi port.—*United Press.*

Genesis Of New Bengal "Agreement"

COMMUNAL DIVISION OF MINISTERSHIPS

Burdwan And Ghuznavi Release Correspondence

The following correspondence between Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, M.L.A., and the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan has been released to the Associated Press:

From the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan to Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, dated Calcutta, December 17:—

With advancing years, the conviction has steadily gained ground in me that for the good Government of Bengal, it is absolutely necessary that the two great communities the Hindus and the Moslems—should bury the hatchet and commence to work together for her welfare on non-communal lines and in a spirit of mutual tolerance and co-operation. It is on that account and also with a view to end the communal bitterness that I welcomed the following proposal for the settlement of the communal differences which Mr. B. C. Chatterjee put forward during his visit to London in 1933 with the sanction and approval of the Hindu and the Muslim leaders including the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Furoqui, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Azizul Haque, the Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Dr. Noresh Chandra Sen Gupta, Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Momin, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy, the late Sir Abdulla Shurawardy and the late Moulvi Abdul Kasem.

THE PROPOSAL

The proposal was as follows:—(1) The proportion of seats allotted on the Bengal Legislative Council to Bengali Muslims and Hindus by the Communal Award to remain, subject to revision at the end of 10 years. (2) The Cabinet to contain an equal number of Hindu and Muslim Ministers. (3) All the services under the Provincial Government to be recruited from now in equal numbers in the proportion of 50-50 from the Hindu the European, Anglo-Indian and Christian communities of the Province and subject to the candidates of all the communities satisfying a test of minimum efficiency to be formulated by a Provincial Commission.

CONGRESS LEADERS' VIEW.

You will no doubt remember that during our informal discussions we had no two occasions the benefit of the suggestions and opinions of two important Congress Leaders, namely, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. They spoke freely and frankly and took part in the discussions apparently without reserve. Although they said that they could not at that stage be formally associated with the proposals they both expressed the opinion that the proposals when presented to the public would greatly ease the communal tension which, unfortunately, existed and was growing. They even suggested certain slight alterations in your original draft, some of which you accepted and are incorporated in your final draft, which I have quoted verbatim from your letter in the previous paragraph of this letter.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT.

I placed your letter, with your proposals, before the Negotiations Sub-Committee of the Bengal Anti-Communal Award Committee at a meeting held last evening, and I am very glad to be able to inform you that the said Sub-Committee, which was vested with plenary powers by the parent body in this matter, have unanimously accepted the proposals as the basis of a complete Hindu-Muslim settlement in Bengal in the near future. It is our hope, as we believe it is yours, that our joint efforts, which have resulted in these obviously reasonable proposals, will at once create an atmosphere of trust and good will, and—so far, at any rate, as this Province is concerned—there will be no need in future for militant public agitation either against or in support of the Communal Award. On my behalf on behalf of my Committee I thank you for your good offices and for the truly public-spirited urge in you which impelled you to move in this matter.

SIR A. H. GHUZNAVI'S REPLY

From Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, to the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan dated Calcutta, December 18:

I have to thank you for your letter dated the 17th December, indicating the terms of a possible settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question in Bengal. I feel you are entitled to the gratitude of the people of Bengal for the trouble you have taken to secure the assent of prominent and representative Muslim gentlemen to your proposals, which evince an earnest desire on your part to secure inter-communal harmony in this province. It is particularly gratifying to me and my friends, who have been in close touch with me in this matter, that your proposals have the approval of His Highness the Aga Khan, a copy of whose cabled message to you is embodied in your letter under reply. I also note with great satisfaction that you "approached most of the other All-India Muslim Leaders who also have given support to the proposal mentioned" in your letter. Your proposals are as follows:—

(1) The Communal Award to remain subject to revision at the end of ten years or unless and until the Communal Award is modified by the mutual agreement of the communities affected by it. (2) The Cabinet to contain an equal number of Hindu and Muslim Ministers. (3) All the services under the Provincial Government to be recruited from now in equal numbers in the proportion of 50:50 from the Hindu and Muslim communities in Bengal, subject to the reservation of an agreed percentage thereof for members of the of the European, Anglo-Indian and Christian communities of the Province and subject to the candidates of all the communities satisfying a test of minimum efficiency to be formulated by a provincial services Commission."

AGA KHAN'S ADVICE

Accordingly the terms were placed before a meeting of the Muslim Delegation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London at which Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy and the Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim were present. After some discussion His Highness the Right Hon'ble The Aga Khan advised me and Mr. Suhrawardy to accept the terms and thus put an end to the communal troubles. This advice was accepted by us. Unfortunately however the Hindu leaders later on back out of the agreement. So the proposal fell through.

Although this discouraged me for the time being I did not lose all hope but went on persisting that some suitable arrangement and understanding should be arrived at the interest of the people of Bengal as a whole. It heartened me to find that the arrangement proposed in 1933 had had the support of such leaders amongst others as the Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Faruqui, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Azizul Huque, the Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta, Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Momin, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy, the late Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy and the late Moulvi Abul Kasem. I therefore profoundly deplored the existence earlier this year of a bitter controversy in Bengal between the Hindus and the Muslims regarding the Communal Award.

A GREAT RELIEF

So it gave me great relief when in the month of August last you broached to me the subject of Hindu-Muslim settlement about the same time when it was uppermost in my mind and was touched upon by me in my Presidential Address at a Pro-Award Muslim Demonstration in the Calcutta Town Hall on the 2nd August last. Thereafter I spoke to you about the infructious proposal of 1933 and enquired whether anything on the same lines was feasible and acceptable by you and your friends. I also requested you to consult your friends and make sure about it so that I could consult Muslim leaders in and outside Bengal and do my best to bring to an end the communal dissensions which had been eating into the vitals of the Bengalee nation and making a constructive nation-building programme difficult of achievement.

When therefore I received your letter of the 8th September, last in which you stated that you and your friends took a favourable view of the proposal, I at once proceeded to consult H. H. the Right Hon'ble the Aga Khan who replied on the 17th October 1936 as follows:—

"London, 17th October—Full Speed, Calcutta, (Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi, 18, Canal Street, Calcutta). Proposed settlement with Hindus would be excellent if possible and if acceptable to leaders both parties. Deserving of every encouragement. Aga Khan."

MUSLIM LEADERS' SUPPORT.

Thereafter I approached most of the other All-India Muslim leaders who also have given hearty support to the proposal mentioned below. Just at the present moment it cannot be expected that those who are contesting the forthcoming elections to the Provincial Assembly in Bengal will commit themselves, however sympathetic they may be in this connection.

Having thereupon discussed the terms at length with you and your friends, I understand that the proposal of 1933 was acceptable to your side, subject only to some slight alterations therein which are also acceptable to the Muslim leaders.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The settlement now agreed upon is as follows:—

1. "The Communal Award to remain, subject to revision at the end of 10 years or unless and until the Communal Award is modified by the mutual agreement of the communities affected by it.

2. The Cabinet to contain an equal number of Hindu and Muslim Ministers.

3. All the services under the Provincial Government to be recruited from now in equal numbers in the proportion of 50-50 from the Hindu and Muslim communities in Bengal subject to the reservation of an agreed percentage thereof for members of the European, Anglo-Indian and Christian communities of Provinces and subject to the candidates of all the communities satisfying a test of minimum efficiency to be formulated by a Provincial Commission."

The acceptance of the proposal on the Muslim side must be understood to be subject to the proviso that all agitation against the Communal Award except in the manner agreed upon must cease as soon as this settlement is put through; otherwise it will be inoperative and of no effect.

GIVE SCHEME A FAIR TRIAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1. (By Mail).

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the Ghuznavi-Burdwan settlement, Khan Bahadur M. A. Momin, C.I.E., former Divisional Commissioner, said:

"I was one of the earliest supporters of Mr. B. C. Chatterjee's scheme of compromise between the Hindus and Muslims, and I am convinced that if this agreement is finally reached much of the difference between the two communities will cease to exist. I openly supported Mr. Chatterjee's proposal in my speech in the Legislative Council, and many of my Muslim colleagues subscribed to that view. It was not the fault of the Muslims that the proposal did not materialise then. I am glad that the Hindu leaders have had last faced facts and agreed to this proposal.

THE REAL DISPUTE

The real dispute between the two communities is with regard to their respective shares in the administration of the country. The Muslims feel aggrieved that, inspite of their being in the majority, they were kept out of their proper share in the administration, while the Hindus are unwilling to part with any portion of the advantage which their superior education and opportunities have given them. Once an agreement is reached on the point all suspicion and antagonism will disappear, and the two communities will work hand-in-hand for the common good of all.

"I wish from the bottom of my heart that the leaders of the two communities will set about in right earnest and give this scheme a fair trial."

INDIA'S HELP TO SPAIN

Special Committee Formed In London

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 2. (By Air Mail.)

In response to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's wishes expressed in his presidential speech at the Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress, a special meeting of Indian and Ceylonese residents in London was held on Thursday afternoon.

Owing to holiday period only fifteen people attended the meeting. However the speeches made at the meeting give reason to believe that those who are responsible for the formation of the Spain—India Aid Committee will leave no stone unturned to collect as much money as possible in this country as well as in India to offer India's help to the Spanish comrades who are fighting to save democracy in Spain.

Thursday's meeting endorsed the Congress resolution sympathising with the Spanish comrades. The meeting appointed a special committee to concert measures to raise funds here and anywhere Indians may be residing. Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, of the India League has been elected Chairman of the Committee and Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala has been appointed the Treasurer. As the organisers of the meeting explained to me, the Committee will add to its number at an early date after the present holiday period. It is expected that prominent Indian doctors will associate themselves with the Spain-India Aid Committee. A special appeal has been issued by the Committee under the signatures of Mr. Krishna Menon (Chairman) and Mrs. Saklatvala (Treasurer). It says:

From Spain where people, men, women and children, are defending the cause of freedom with a determination unprecedented in human history comes a call to us. All of us—for service and help.

It is a call which must be answered immediately and generously.

What does Spain Mean to Us? For an answer we cannot do better than quote the words of Jawaharlal Nehru spoken recently to the Indian Congress at Faizpur.

"In Spain to-day our battles are being fought and we watch this struggle not merely with the sympathy of friendly outsiders, but with the painful anxiety of those who are themselves involved in it. . . The call for help has come to us from those sorely stricken people and we cannot remain silent to that appeal."

Can You "remain silent to that appeal?"

We are sure that you cannot. We therefore ask you to respond most generously to the appeal of the Spain-India Aid Committee.

You have no doubt heard of the Saklatvala column which is in the forefront of the defence of Madrid and Spanish democracy. These brave men are enrolled in the name of a distinguished countryman of ours and this places an additional responsibility on us in respect of the Spanish struggle.

This committee which is non-party and non-political appeals to all, Indians, Ceylonese and their friends in this country to subscribe to the Spain-India fund generously—really generously.

Our contribution must be one which will be of timely assistance to the Spanish people and also substantial enough to be sent in the name of India and Ceylon.

We must raise a minimum of 500 pounds at once to send an ambulance in the name of India and Ceylon.

This is a very heavy task. But we feel that it should be done and we know that with your help 'it can be done.'

Please subscribe now for the 'India and Ceylon Ambulance' and for the 'Saklatvala Column.'

To quote Nehru again "In Spain 'our' battles are being fought." So let this subscription break all records.—Yours, etc.

V. K. KRISHNA MENON, (Chairman).
(MRS.) SEHRI SAKLATVALA, (Treasurer).

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Newspaper Readers In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is interesting the way your Bori Bunder contemporary philosophies about the newspaper reading habit of the Westerners and the Indians in its current topics columns of to-day. The relative habits of the two sets of people in regard to newspaper reading are described as "Collectivist" in India and "Individualistic" in Western countries. It is easily forgotten that an anna in India spent on a newspaper by a person who can afford it can fill up the stomachs of at least two hungry souls in Indian villages. It is all very well to speak of one family in England having two or even three newspapers, for there the reign of plenty abounds, but to imagine that we in India could also patronise the publications in as similar manner is nothing short of blinding the truth. The fact is, India is too poor to indulge in such luxuries and the respective publications should consider themselves quite lucky if they make quite a fair proportion out of 43098 annas a day from the pockets of the Indians who could ill afford it.—Yours, etc.,

R. H. D.

Khar, Jan. 9.

A Word Of Caution To Muslims

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Musalmans are a queer people. They do not know how to make the best use of their wealth, leisure, brains and lastly their votes. Being sentimental by nature they are led away by false things which appear to them to be real at the time. In the past they have suffered a lot as a result of sending many false and selfish representatives to the legislatures. Will they repeat their old game again when India, including the Indian Musalmans, is passing through a crisis, as it were? We want selfless workers to fight our battles and not toadies or unsteady selfish men; bold and courageous men, honest and trustworthy stalwarts and not such persons as may go like dumb mute cattle into hostile lobbies. The Musalmans have in the past, suffered owing to their not sending the best men to the legislatures. I have witnessed with my own eyes the "achievements" of our representatives and it would be suicidal to send unfit persons again. From my own experience I can say that the Mussalmans are their own enemies and none else. Nothing but disaster will happen if we send, as out representatives, men who cannot hold their own against heavy odds. The Musalmans should remember that their culture, learning and ability will be measured by their representatives and if they are an ignorant lot, then surely we cannot win any respect in the eyes of others. Ye Muslims, awake and arise and cast your votes in favour of such candidates only as are worthy of being sent as your representatives. You cannot win a case if you engage a third-class pleader to plead your case; you cannot save the life of a patient if you engage a "nim hakim." Therefore, do not, for the sake of God, send false men as your representatives to the legislatures.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Release Subhas

G. S. PANAT (Jalgaon) pleads for the immediate release of Mr. Subhas Bose in view of the latest grave reports about his health.

Jail For Defaulters

VUSONJI MULJI (Bombay) makes the following recommendation to the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee: "A defaulting client or a defaulting broker over the limit of certain amounts must be made liable to rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal (and not Civil) procedure for certain terms to be specified by the Committee."

Late Mr. H. G. Dighe

GRATEFUL STUDENT (Bombay) pays a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. H. G. Dighe, the well-known French teacher and scholar, who passed away recently in Bombay.

Hyderabad Grievance

X. Y. Z. (Hyderabad Dn.) protests against the policy of giving new appointments to retired officers and appeals to H. E. H. the Nizam to give a chance to young and able Mulkis, a large number of whom are unemployed.

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1924.	1,02,257	5,15,000	12½%
1932.	1,36,414	7,48,000	12½%
1935.	2,02,330	7,89,900	12½%

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HAJ PILGRIMS' GRIEVANCES

Mr. Hydari's Plea For Better Port Trust Arrangements

KARACHI: January 9.

Measures for insurance against introduction of stegomyia bacilli (which causes yellow fever) both by human and plant agency taken by the Government of India were recounted to the *Associated Press* by Mr. M. S. A. Hydari who arrived here this morning from Delhi.

Mr. Hydari pointed out that stegomyia mosquito which carried bacilli were found in Karachi and other centres in Northern India. This problem had been accentuated by the development of aerial navigation as passengers embarking in Africa could arrive in India in the infective stage. Control measures were at present in force at Cairo and 'planes arriving in India were immediately fumigated.

As regards quarantine arrangements the Government had provided 1-3/4 lakhs of rupees for a quarantine station at Drigh Road Airport equipped with the latest apparatus for disinfection of passengers in charge of a qualified airport health officer and the station was expected to be ready before the end of the year. The Karachi Port Trust was also taking measures to prevent introduction of stegomyia.

As regards grievances of Haj Pilgrims which is the main object of his visit Mr. Hydari saw the pilgrims camp and found that the arrangements were far from satisfactory.—A. P.

GREATEST SERVICE TO HINDUISM

Travancore Maharajah's Statue At Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Under the auspices of fifteen representative organisations, a public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held, this evening, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General, presiding at which a resolution was passed according whole-hearted support to Sir Balarama Varma Memorial Statue Committee (recently formed), to erect in Madras a statue of the Maharaja of Travancore.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer said: "The Maharajah had rendered the greatest service to Hinduism by his temple entry measure." Other speakers including M. R. C. Rajagopalachari, T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and a number of Harijan leaders eulogised the courageous action of the Maharajah.—A.P.

Congress Election Campaign In Wardha

WARDHAGANJ: January 9.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj inaugurating the Congress election campaign in Wardha said Congress was engaged in an organised fight with Government which was seeking to try to demolish the prestige of Congress in the world abroad. He asked the people to vote for Congress in the elections irrespective of the merits of the Congress candidates.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From page 6)

rent that only fear of a long war is depressing the peseta below 1.50 francs French. The situation, I understand, is very much like that of the northern states in the United States after Gettysburg, when the dollar fell below 40 per cent, but the sound metallic basis and small foreign debt enabled a quick recovery after the collapse of the Confederacy. It is said that groups of Liberal businessmen in France and Belgium are beginning to envisage a N. E. P. period in the development of Spain after the defeat of Franco and that some vested interest will soon be on the side of the Valencia Government. It is obvious that French and British capital will have to share Spain, in the event of a Franco victory, with bankrupt Germany and Italian concession capital; whereas, in the case of a Government victory, British and French cash interests will alone be consulted, as they alone have cash. After the war, the Spanish Government, by revaluing its gold stocks on the basis of one French franc to one peseta, or twenty per cent above the present market for pesetas could obtain a gold cover in excess of one hundred per cent and market its obligations abroad on a fairly reasonable interest basis. The unfavourable balance of trade considerably diminished in the first six months of the Popular Front Government and a heightened agricultural production, after eliminating the sabotage of irrigation developments by the great landlords in the south, will assist in an increase of exports.

New Labour Paper

With the publication of a weekly paper called the "Tribune," the Labour Party stands the prospect of being exposed during the New Year by one of its affiliated bodies. As I reported sometime ago the "Tribune" made its first appearance on the New Year mainly due to the work of a band of Labour members who do not see eye to eye with the official policy of the Party. Behind the new paper are men like Prof. Harold Laski, Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. A. Bevan, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and a host of others who have been dubbed as Labour Party's 'enfants terribles'. In the first issue Sir Stafford Cripps has paid a tribute to the I.L.P. and the Communist Party for the role they are playing on behalf of the working class. But he has no happy expression to talk in the same term of his own Party, the Labour Party. He points out that the Edinburgh conference has led to a great deal of heart-searching in the ranks of the Socialist League. To the members of the Socialist League the results of the Edinburgh Conference are the vague searching for outside affiliations and leaderships that is going on in the Party to-day. "A People's Front is suggested," writes Sir Stafford, "and meetings are held with a platform representative of almost every political party in the country. Labour leaders consort with Mr. Winston Churchill, a high priest of Imperialist suppression, with Sir Austen Chamberlain, the reactionary friend of reaction in France, with Sir Archibald Sinclair, the leader of the lost lambs of Liberalism wandering aimlessly to escape destruction by the Conservative wolf." According to Sir Stafford these flirtations with capitalism are both dangerous and unwise. "They demonstrate an inferiority complex, which is the prelude to defeat and submission. Surely in the present state of the world it must be clear to all who take interest in the welfare of the working class that the mission of the workers is to take the leadership themselves. They are the only people who can rid the world of the crimes of war and Fascism, those twin evils by which to-day the mass of the people are tortured or threatened." "The Communist Party and the I.L.P.," concludes Sir Stafford, "may not represent very large numbers, but all of it who have knowledge of militant working class activities throughout the country are bound to admit that Communists and the I.L.P.-ers have played, and are playing, a very fine part in such activities."

Hardly had we read this than we received a communication containing a declaration that war can be averted and peace permanently maintained under the League Covenant, with the help, if necessary, of military action. There are four groups of signatories. Mr. Churchill, the Earl of Lytton, and the Duchess of Atholl represent the Conservatives, whereas Mr. Attlee, Dr. Hugh Dalton and Mr. P. J. Noel-Baker represent the Socialists. The Liberal representation is made up of Sir Archibald Sinclair, Mr. Lloyd George and Mrs. Corbett Ashby. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Cecil and Professor Gilbert Murray represent the fourth group.

MOVED BY OUR POVERTY!

Famous Austrian Authoress Gives Her Impressions Of India

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)

Frau. H. Fulopmiller, wife of the renowned author Rene Fulopmiller, and biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, is now touring India and Ceylon. She recently arrived in Calcutta, after visiting Bombay, Udaipur, Ajmere, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow and Benares. Frau Fulopmiller, who is herself a talented musician and art critic, has for a long time been greatly interested in Indian music, art and philosophy. Most Indians visiting Vienna in recent years must be remembering with gratitude her warm hospitality and help in various ways. During her Indian tour Frau Fulopmiller will be meeting prominent exponents of Indian culture and art besides visiting places of historical and cultural interest. After seeing the Poet Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan on Saturday next, she will be proceeding to Wardha to meet Mahatma Gandhi. She desires to see Mrs. Naidu, too. After that, she would visit Ellora and Ajanta and will then proceed to Pondicherry, where she will be guest at Sri Aurobindo's Ashram. During her visit to Calcutta, she has been the guest of Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose

MOVED BY POVERTY

In the course of an interview to a representative of the 'United Press,' Frau Fulopmiller said that she was happy to be in India, because it was the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream. India was too vast a country to see within a short time, but from what she had already seen and heard of Indian art and music, she has been greatly enchanted. At the same time, she had witnessed signs of poverty all round which had moved her intensely.

During her stay in Calcutta, she has seen several times Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose at the Medical College Hospital. When Sjt. Bose went to Vienna in a broken state of health, he was introduced to her by Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy, a mutual friend. Since then, so long as Sjt. Bose stayed in Vienna Frau Fulopmiller and her husband had constantly looked to the health of Sjt. Bose.

Frau Fulopmiller returns to Austria, her native land, by the end of March next.—United Press.

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED

Incident At Cawnpore "Mushaira"

CAWNPORE, Jan. 10.

A serious communal clash between Hindus and Muslims was averted early this morning by the timely arrival of the police after the conclusion of "Mushaira" (meeting of poets), held at the celebration of Cawnpore Municipal Board Education Week at the Municipal school, Halsey Road.

It is stated that in the midst of recitation of poems some Muslims remonstrated against their co-religionists. The former were supported by a section of Hindus whereupon some Muslims objected and pandemonium prevailed, but the successful intervention of Mr. Mahomed Naiyar, Education Secretary, brought the situation under control.

After the meeting a dispute arose outside the hall and Hindus and Muslims arranged themselves on either side. Police from Anwarganj were summoned and the crowds dispersed.—A.P.

PARTY STRENGTH IN ASSEMBLY

Congress Leads As Usual

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

In view of the Congress and Congress Nationalist Parties' decision to abstain from Assembly session and the fact that, owing to Provincial elections some independent party members are likely to be absent, it will be interesting to note the party strength in the Popular Chamber.

"United Press" inquiries reveal that, according to latest information in Assembly Office, the party strength will be as follows:—

Congress Party 42;
Jinnah Party 16;
Nationalists 12;
Democrats led by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah 13; and Unattached unofficials including nominated members 24; European group 11;

About 56 members will remain absent for about three weeks.—United Press.

NOTICE SERVED ON ASSAM EDITOR

Criticism Of Governor's Speech And Its Sequel

GAUHATI, January 9.

Mr. A. C. Roy Choudhury, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Assamese", a weekly, and proprietor of the Aruna press from which the paper is published, has been served with a notice by the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup under the Emergency Powers Act to show cause, within 10 days, why security should not be demanded from him.

It is believed that the notice is a sequel to the publication, in the paper, of an open letter by Mr. Roy Choudhury, to the Governor of Assam criticising the address of His Excellency in opening Keane Bridge in Sylhet.

This is the first time in Assam that this particular Act is utilised.—United Press.

Pt. PANT'S BIHAR TOUR PROGRAMME

BHAGALPORE: Jan. 9.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Secretary of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, reached Bhagalpur this noon by the Gaya Passenger.

After addressing several meetings at Nath Nagar and the Bhagalpur town he leaves for Darbhanga this evening. He tours in Dharbhanga District till the 10th January. Then he starts for Champaran.

After finishing his Champaran tour he leaves for Muzaffarpur on the evening of the 11th January and from there proceeds to Gorakhpur on the 12th, reaching there on the morning of the 13th —United Press.

RAYMALT

A SUPER-VITAMIN-FOOD Rich in VITAMIN A, B, C & D

Indispensable for The Rickety, The Anaemic, The Convalescent and The Debilitated.

BENGAL CHEMICAL :: CALCUTTA:

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Safely Rely on

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

HOW a sickly boy WON THE ADMIRATION OF ALL

Crippled with illness

MOTHER:- I do wish our son could enjoy the pleasures of life.

FATHER:- He is physically adapted, but his constitution could not stand the strain.

A Doctor's advice

DOCTOR:-Your son would thrive on Brand's Chicken Essence, it is good for such as he who cannot stomach heavy meals.

MOTHER:-I will try some, for if, as you say, this Essence contains the nutriment from a number of healthy chickens, it should soon strengthen him.

A swimming enthusiast

FATHER:- You are a wonder, my dear, just look at him now, both physically and constitutionally healthy and strong.

MOTHER:-We owe it all to Brands.

BRAND'S

ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

(Untouched by hand - contains no preservatives) may be obtained in either a bottle or a tin from your dealer.

AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA :—GRAHAMS TRADING CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. KARACHI. RANGOON.

RESTORES LOST VITALITY

B.R.K. 13.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

How the Fascination of Gold Keeps Alive an Ancient Art

The Product of a Precious Metal Which Has Been Made Without Interruption Since the Days of the Pharaohs

Above: Gold-Leaf Being Made Up Into Books, Each of Which Contains 25 Sheets About Four Inches Square. Right: Hammering Gold into Sheets One Two Hundred Thousandths of an Inch Thick.

WHAT is the secret of the fascination that gold holds for man? This may be a vapid question, for it remains that gold has fascinated man since pre-historic times. It is a strange fact that with all the changes which have taken place throughout the world during 70 centuries, gold has always held its place in the sun as the richest and most highly prized of all metals.

Gold is hard and cold, but it is also bright, like sunlight, a fact which may account for its enduring world-wide use spread by the practice of one of the most ancient of arts—the making of gold-leaf.

Gold-leaf, for example, profusely adorned the richest parts of King Solomon's temple. Thirty-three centuries ago tall, tawny-skinned men in Egypt were swinging heavy hammers in a slow rhythm, beating out gold-leaf to adorn the great double canopy which Lord Carnavorn recently found glowing above the mummy of King Tutankh-Amen.

Throughout the ages gold-leaf has satisfied man's craving for the bright and shiny. It has blazed on Hindu thrones, on pagan and saint, and today on shop windows and motion picture palaces.

Although gold-beating is one of the oldest of arts it has not changed in any important particular. The gold-leaf on King Tut's tomb was nearly as thin as the modern products. Roman gold-beating of the pre-Christian era could extend an ounce of gold into 705 leaves of three square inches each, each leaf being about one-seventy-thousandth of an inch thick. Commercial gold-leaf today is about one two-hundred-thousandths of an inch thick, not because the modern goldbeater is more skilful than the ancient workman, but because the metal used today is purer than in ancient times.

The gold-beater works in a sort of an inferno, hot, airless quarters made necessary for the protection of his product.

"Let a breath of air get in here," he warns, "and your gold-leaf gets scratched by a speck of dust. Pound your cutch a little too long and the gold melts. Let the shoder get damp and the gold-leaf is full of wormlike holes."

The gold-beater has special terms for describing his work, such as "cutch, shoder, mold, wagon, closing and taking a fly."

The metal comes to the gold-beater in long ribbons, 24 feet long, one inch wide and one 800th of an inch thick. The ribbon is cut with scissors into one-inch squares, 210 of which make a cutch, each square of gold being placed between sheets of heavy rice paper or French vellum. The cutch is then placed in an envelope of parchment which is laid on a block of granite or marble one foot square and about two feet high. This stone rests on wooden blocks sunk into the ground for resiliency.

The goldbeater's hammer weighs from 16 to 18 pounds and is usually handed down from father to son. With each lift of the hammer the cutch is given one turn. Every 15 or 20 minutes the beating is interrupted to prevent the gold from getting too hot. In that case the beater sits upon the cutch or puts it between block of cold steel to cool. This is called the "closing" process, at which stage the gold is in the form of foil.

Each piece of the gold from the cutch is now cut into four pieces. Next the beater picks up what he calls a "wagon," which consists of two bamboo or cane blades in the form of a cross having a handle at the top. The wagon is pressed down on a sheet of the gold foil to cut it into four pieces, like cutting cookies out of a layer of dough. The foil is now ready to be made a shoder.

A shoder is made from the lower intestines of bullocks. The intestines of 380 oxen are required to make a shoder of 950 pieces, each five inches square. Multiply the 210 pieces in the cutch by four, since each piece is cut into quarters and there is a tool of 840 pieces in each shoder.

Each time a shoder is used it has to be heated between the plates of a hot press to expel any moisture. If the gold is too dry, it becomes dull; if too damp, the drops of moisture make tiny holes in it. To dry or powder a shoder the beater blows through it with his breath. This is called "taking a fly."

The beating of the gold takes three or four hours. It is then flattened out to cover four square inches per sheet. The shoder is again cut up into fours with the wagon, making a total of 3,360 one-inch gold squares. These are sufficient for three molds.

A mold is put together just like a shoder and is beaten for four hours with a hammer weighing eight or 10 pounds.

This process completed, the gold is now ready to be trimmed into neat sheets three and three-eighths of an inch square and made up into books.

Thus a precious metal, with the intestines of oxen, chalk from the cliffs of Cornwall, parchment and blows from heavy hammers held in skilled hands all contribute to the decoration of books, picture frames and ornaments. Today wherever gold-leaf shines is seen the product of an art that has been carried on without interruption since the days of the Pharaohs.

A New Color Scheme for Milk

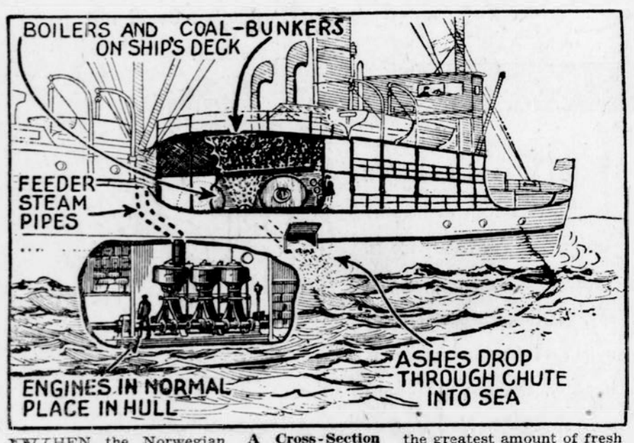
The Colorimeter, Which Grades Certified Milk According to Its Color, a Rich, Yellow Hue Being Favored as Most Appetizing and Even "Fashionable."

THE term "milky white" is to become a misnomer insofar as certified milk is concerned. A new color has been decreed for milk and the hue selected is yellow. This is to be brought about by a new device, called a colorimeter, which is designed to select milk according to its color.

Yellow was selected as the color for milk because, according to Doctor John W. Bartlett of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University, this tint is not only a more appetizing color which suggests richness, but it is also more "fashionable."

Doctor Bartlett demonstrated the use of the colorimeter by means of which dairymen and breeders of cattle can keep a constant check on their cows as producers of yellow milk. The new color, it is believed, can be given the milk by regulating the cow's diet.

A Ship That Has Its Coal-Bunkers and Boilers on the Deck


BOILERS AND COAL-BUNKERS ON SHIP'S DECK
FEEDER STEAM PIPES
ENGINES IN NORMAL PLACE IN HULL
ASHES DROP THROUGH CHUTE INTO SEA

A Cross-Section Drawing Showing the Deck Location of the Boilers and Coal-Bunkers.

WHEN the Norwegian freight ship, "Bencas," docked at her pier in New York City, recently, this vessel was found to possess some very unusual innovations in shipbuilding. Most radical of these, perhaps, is the position of the boilers and coal bunkers which are on the deck, instead of below, as formerly. The coal-bunkers are on top of the boilers on the same level as the ship's bridge. This arrangement is designed to give the members of the "black-room" gang the greatest amount of fresh air and daylight.

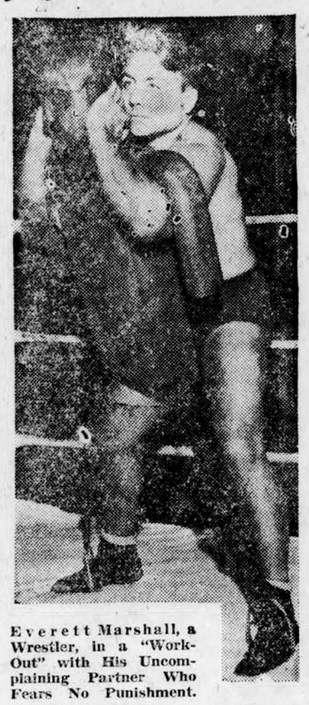
The space below deck formerly occupied by the boilers and coal-bunkers is now utilized for cargo. The ship's engines, however, are placed in a normal position in the hull. Pipelines connect the boilers and the engines.

The "Bencas" is a ship of 2,410 tons, streamlined at the bow and has a bridge to match. This vessel is a steam motor ship which burns coal and is claimed to be economically operated.

Wooden Dummy for Wrestlers

HUMAN wrestling partners of Everett Marshall, a claimant of the world's heavy-weight wrestling title, evidently received such rough treatment at his hands in training that a substitute had to be found in the form of a wooden dummy.

This silent parner can take any kind of punishment, no matter how severe. The dummy is so constructed with springs and braces as to provide an ideal "shadow" who is always present when wanted and fears no punishment.



Everett Marshall, a Wrestler, in a "Work-Out" with His Uncomplaining Partner Who Fears No Punishment.

A Blacksmith Clockmaker

IN selecting a man for a job the careful employer sees to it that no square peg is tried to be made fit in a round hole and vice-versa. A watchmaker would not be selected as a worker in a blacksmith shop; neither would a blacksmith be put at the jeweler's bench.

When the church folk of Eldersfield, near Gloucester, England, wanted a clock for the steeple of their house of worship, they were not bothered by any such a matter of choice. They did not hesitate in asking J. Carter, the town's blacksmith, to make them a clock for the church tower.

Although he was no clockmaker, the blacksmith at once set about his appointed task.

First of all he went to his scrap-pile from which he selected cog wheels of different sizes and suitable pieces of metal from discarded farm machinery. With this material, supplemented by metal bars and braces, Mr. Carter finally completed the works of the scrap-iron tower clock, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Mr. J. Carter, a 72-Year-Old Blacksmith, and the Church Tower Clock Works Which He Made of Scrap Iron.

Just How a Baby Learns to Talk

A BABY is born with the power to utter certain sounds, the most important of which is crying. The stages by which a baby learns to talk are described by Doctor C. W. Kimmins, a child specialist.

During the first six weeks of life there are other sounds, such as babbling, grunts, cooing and crowing, which are the preliminaries of muscle training for speaking purposes. In the third or fourth month chuckling is followed by laughter. By the end of the fourth month the imitation of sounds becomes an important step forward.

Breathing and throat sounds such as "ah" and "ga" present comparatively little difficulty, and "da" soon makes its appearance.

In the child's eighth month constant imitation and repetition of learned sounds are the chief elements in the progress in speaking. In the tenth month the baby can point at objects whose names are mentioned.

The first year is thus spent in gaining control over the speech muscles. No longer are babbling and meaningless sounds brought into action. During the first six months of the second year the mastery of single-word sounds is the child's object. In the second half of this year, however, the child starts to combine words.

Chemical Tests To Fortell Colds

CHEMICAL tests which foretell the occurrence of common colds comprise a system which, according to Doctor Arthur Locke, reveals the fitness of the human body to resist infection and signals the approach of the danger point.

Ratings computed on individuals of both sexes and of varying ages predicted with an accuracy of 80 per cent who would have four or more colds during the winter.

The fitness ratings are figured from data on the rate of oxygen consumption per square meter of body surface during performance on a machine resembling a stationary bicycle.

A rating averaging about 0.6, denoting the use of more than 900 cubic centimeters of oxygen per minute per square meter of body surface is characterized as "good condition."

How Fish Can See Without Eyes

BLIND fish can dash and zigzag about a rocky pool and never touch an obstacle. Fish also can travel on the darkest night upstream and avoid the banks, rocks, fallen trees or tree-roots, the bottom of the stream or other fish.

The organ of this sense, which was recently discovered, can be seen in any fish of the salmon family and in many others. It consists of a channel running up the length of the fish on either side.

Over this is a cell containing a fluid, from which nerves run to the brain. They carry a message as to the least variation in the pressure of the outer water, as it varies in depth, and when flowing round obstacles.

Fish do not think before acting when a danger signal of varying pressure is given. There is no time for thought. Their response to the message sent to the brain is automatic.

Just as the infra-red photographic plate can take a clear photograph in a thick fog, so can fish see in murky water. They see by light-rays which are invisible to human eyes.

Jazz-Colored Trees

TREES can now be made to take on the jazziest of colors by the simple process of giving them "hypodermic" injections of dye. Blue, green, red, violet and orange trees are easily produced; their planks harmonizing with modern color schemes. Maple can be induced to become a deep and valuable mahogany color, oak assume a rich and ancient hue and walnut change into a ravishing black.

Long Liquidation In Cotton

FEARS OF SALES OF LOW GRADE COTTON

Trade Buying At The Decline

Bombay, Jan. 9.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened steady and prices advanced on Liverpool cables and overnight foreign and domestic trade buying.

But later prices declined on January liquidation against seven notices with a noticeable disposition to switch long accounts from nears to distants.

Fearing pressure from low grades and possibly lower differencials, there was more inclination to liquidate Spot cotton was generally firm. Textiles were active but declined on further liquidation and French selling.

Finally there was some short covering trade buying at the decline which improved prices.

Labour troubles in Auto industry are interfering with business but the undertone of the market was steady.

March delivery was quoted one point up at 12.48 at the opening and soon reached 12.49 which was the highest level. Later on increased selling depressed prices to 12 37 which was the lowest level for the day but prices rallied 4 points from the lowest level and closed at a net decline of 8 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 13.01c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was closed.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 6.83. There was trade calling and local support which was offset by early Bombay selling. Later on there was good trade calling against hedging and liquidation and the market closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.11d. per lb.

Sakels futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Gizas were 13 to 4 points up and Uppers closed 1 to 2 points higher.

The Alexandria market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 28 points

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback and Company, state:

The issue as to loan cotton presents a considerable problem, however. The stock grades off middling as an average and some of it is at interior points which would prevent its release except at considerable advances. Much depends on whether the Government wishses to dispose of a definite part of the burden. Should it wish to sell a great deal, it probably would have to do so by cutting prices to suit itself to season when supplies are more closely in line with demand than last year, and when foreign competition is keen.

Current reports indicate consumption is continuing at a record rate in the domestic industry with no let-up in sight, although sales recently have been lighter due to inventorying Abroad cotton mills also are active, but their takings of American cotton are smaller, so much so that recently the loss abroad has offset improvement at home in the weekly figures. Exports continue unsatisfactory and are 486,000 bales behind last year. Domestic consumption plus exports continues greater than a year ago, but an early revival in exports will be greatly needed soon to maintain a favourable statistical position. Settlement of the maritime strike could possibly bring this

PRIVATE CABLES

(10 a.m.)

New York March highest	12.49+02
	(2-57 p.m.)
Lowest	12.37—10
Liverpool March highest	6.86+05
Lowest	6.86+01

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Advance owing to the good demand on the spot. British spinners' takings for the week are 65,000 bales. Speculators are not disposed to follow the advance

Liverpool: Market steady. Strength America. Eastern selling. Hedge selling of outsiders. Trade calling. Expecting temporary decline.

Liverpool: Undertone continues very steady. Light hedge offerings meeting persistent trade offtake. Speculation cautious as average price middling Southern spots now above minimum loan release level.

New York: Spot interests good buyers with foreign and local selling on bulges.

New York: Old crop months' liquidation absorbed by trade. Labour troubles interfering with business to some extent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.

March	12.46
May	12.33
July	12.26
October	11.88
Middling Spot	13.06

NEW ORIEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.

January	12.37
March	12.39
May	12.28
Middling Spot	12.94

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9.

11-00 a.m. Ranges and Noon Call were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	6.81
February	6.82
March	6.82
April	6.80
May	6.79
June	6.76
July	6.73
August	6.59
September	6.54
October	6.49
November	6.45
December	6.45
Middling Spot	7.09
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
March	6.82
May	6.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS:

January	9.74
March	9.89
May	10.08
July	9.84
August	9.84
F. G. F. Spot	10.19

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.74
Fine Good, (Good Staple)	5.89
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.04
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.78
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.93
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.08
BENGAL:	
Good	4.67
Fully Good	4.77
Fine	4.89

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9|16 per cent. to 9|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5|8 per cent. to 11|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 9.

T.T. London on:

New York (closing rate)	4.91-3|16
Paris	105.13
Berlin	12.21
Madrid, nominal	68.50
Amsterdam	8.96-3|4
Brussels	29.12-1|2
Milan	93.31
Berne	21.38-1|4
Prague	140.37

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. Jan. sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., Jan.-Feb. sellers £14-8-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., Jan.-Feb. sellers £15-0-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont., c.i.f., Jan.-Feb. sellers £14-8-9.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., Jan.-Feb. sellers £14-13-9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Jan.-Feb. sellers 40|6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Jan.-Feb. sellers 41.

Wheat, South Australian, Jan.-Feb. sellers 45|9.

Osaka Sampin

OSAKA: January 9.

	Closing.
January	270 plus 180
March	271.50 plus 100
April	268.00 plus 50
May	265 plus 240

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 9

Following a small decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 228|8 for Broach A|M delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 229|4 on reports of frost damage and improved to Rs. 229|8. There was some local buying and the tone of the market was very steady.

Later on the market was quiet Liverpool market was expected one point down but it opened 2 points lower and prices on the local market declined to Rs. 228|2. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A|M.	228 8 0
Oomra D|J.	204 12 0
Oomra March	206 4 0
Oomra May	207 4 0
Bengal D|J	177 8 0
Bengal March	176 8 0
Bengal May	176 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	... 184	181	178	175
Punjab	... 184	181	178	175
Oomra No. 3	215	212	209	206 ...
C P No. 1	230	227	224	221 ...
C P No. 2	221	218	215	212 ...
Khandesh	210	207	204	201 ...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 9

Bengal Superfine	190|93
Bengal Fine	185|87
C P 1 Fine	218|20
C P 2 Fine	213|14
Arvi Fine	213|14
Ellichpur Fine	212|13
Berar Fine	210|11
Khamgaon Fine	211|13
Mulkapur Fine	208|10
Khandesh Fine	206|08
Jalna|Sailu Fine	208|10
Burwah Sanavad	210|11
Punjab|American Fine	229|36
Sind N T	269|74
Punjab 289 F	281|88

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	2,696	105,964
Central India	3,648	125,031
Barsi and Nagar	954	71,384
Hyderabad Gaorani	893	27,462
Berar	7,285	261,366
Central Provinces	1,237	57,870
Total Oomras	16,713	649,077
Dholera	984	8,506
N W Provinces	100	3,792
Rajputana	27	20,592
Sind-Punjab	2,619	136,728
Broach	...	2,322
Coompta and Dharwar	...	9,008
Westerns Northerns	2	8,658
Cocoanada	...	16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,573
Persian	...	10
American	...	3,144
Egyptian and African	792	91,159
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	21,217	934,590

SHRI IMAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 9th day of January 1937

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaides

(B.T.)	April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 229
12-30	Rs. 229|8
2-30	Rs. 229|4
4-30	Rs. 229
	April-May
Highest	Rs 230
Lowest	Rs. 228|8
Settlement rate	Rs 229

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Jan 8

March	107 1|4d
May	106 1|2d.
July	105 1|2d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 8.

May	dol,32 1|8
July	dol.1.14 7|8
Sept.	dol.1.12

New York Silver

New York, Jan 8

March	2.99+6
May	3.00+4
July	3.00+4
September	3.01+5

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	4,287
Linseed	69
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	434
Gingellyseed	3,457
Poppyseed	486
Groundnuts	25,309
Castorseed	1,674
Rice	38,691
Myrabollams	2,341
Cottonseed	24,675
Gram	593
Joowar,	624
Barley	402
Bajree	3,569
Indian Sugar	2,668
	Tons.
Coal	763

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 28|1-1|2.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 28-3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 9.

Spot	21-1|8
Forward	20-5|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 9.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £7-1-6-1|2

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 8-7|8.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-1-7.

London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.91 3|16 at London and 4.91 9|32 at New York.

London silver prices yesterday declined 1|8d o 21 3|16d.

There was general selling and India was only willing to buy at 1|16d under the fixed rate and the market was dull with some sales below fixed rates.

In the local market quiet with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD	
Ready	35 0 6
Posh	35 0 6
Magh	35 0 3
SILVER	
Ready	52 6 0
Posh	52 7 0
Magh	51 15 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 8

Spot	21 3|16
Forward	21 1|16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 8

Gold Bars fine per ounce £7-1-7

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Jan 9

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 1,06,62,689 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, January 9.

The African mail steamer "Takliwa", which sailed from Bombay on Wednesday had on board two consignments of

DELIVERY OF SHARES

Out of a total of 68782 shares for delivery in January settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:

Andhra	265
Alcock	420
Bundi	6430
Belapur	1835
Bombay Burma	2126
Bombay Steamer	366
Bombay Telephone	1405
Century	1008
Colaba	965
Dyeing	863
Gokak	2250
Indian Cement	705
Indian Bleaching	355
Kohinoor	1703
Katni Cement	385
New Great	635
Nagpur	1063
Punjab Cement	9210
Premier Construction	2660
Shivrajpur	1460
Swadeshi	877
Simplex	2130
Shahabad	499
Tata Steel Ord	21410
Tata Steel Defd	2915
Tata Hydro	1795
Tata Power	829
Tram	2185

bar gold valued at Rs. 14,075 and Rs. 13,650, and another of gold sovereigns worth Rs. 5,469—all for Mombasa.

The remaining nine consignments were shipped by the P. and O. mail steamer "Comorin" on Saturday. They were of the following description:—

Bar gold valued at Rs. 28,47,779; Rs. 11,21,092; Rs. 13,95,920; Rs. 8,43,153; and Rs. 4,64,316 for London. Bar gold worth Rs. 4,66,134 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 3,05,873 for New York, optional London, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 31,83,233 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam and Rs. 1,995 for London.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,91,02,49,654.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan 9

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£50 10 0
Standard copper 3 months	£50 15 0
Electrolytic copper	£56 0 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	12.10 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	12 cents
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40 4 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50 12 0
Tone: Strong	

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Jan 8

Broach A|M 1937 opening 228 1|2; highest 230; lowest 227 3|4; closing 229 1|2

Oomra D|J opening 205 3|4; highest 208; lowest 205 1|2; closing 206 3|4

Oomra March opening 207 1|4; highest 208 1|2; lowest 206 3|4; closing 208

Oomra May opening 208 1|4; highest 209 1|4; lowest 208 1|4; closing 209

Bengal D|J opening 176 1|2; highest 178 1|4; lowest 176 1|2; closing 178

Bengal March opening 175 1|4; highest 177 1|2; lowest 175 1|4; closing 177

Bengal May opening 175; highest 177 1|4; lowest 175; closing 176 3|4

Tejimandi for Broach A|M Settlement (21-1-37) Rs. 5 1|2

Tejimandi for Broach A|May (31-3-37) Rs. 14 1|2

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 7th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,227	119,742
Japan and China	17,679	460,873
Coast Ports	...	5,804
Up-country by Rail	...	78,103
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	68,212
Total	18,899	732,734

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 7th January	25,136
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	913,373
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	686,009
Increase	227,364

per lb., sellers 10-5|8.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Jan 9

C C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D— to March	1/6 1|8
Banks buying T T	1/6 5|32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3|16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7|32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 3|8
Banks selling T T	270 3|8
Banks buying T T	268 1|4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1|8
Banks buying T T	76 1|4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1|2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 1|8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1|2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1|4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York|London 7th instant	4.91 1|4
Japan|London 8th instant	1/1 15|16
Java|London 8th instant	8.92 1|2
Hongkong|London 8th instant	1/3 1|32
Shanghai|London 8th instant	1/2 17|32
London|Paris 7th instant	105.13
London|Belgium 7th instant	29.13 1|2
London|Switzerland 7th instant	21.37 3|4
London|Berlin 7th instant	12.21
London|Stockholm 7th instant	19.39 1|2
London|New York 7th instant	4.91 3|16
London|Amsterdam 7th instant	8.97 1|4
London|Italy 7th instant	93.31
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet	
Gold	
7th instant	£7-1-7
8th instant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready	
7th instant	21 5|16
8th instant	21 3|16
Silver London Forward	
7th instant	21 1|8
8th instant	21 1|16
Silver New York Ready.	
7th instant	45
8th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
7th instant	9|16 p.c.
8th instant	9|16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
7th instant	11|16 p.c.
8th instant	11|16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 1|2 p.c.
3 Months	1 1|4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1|2 p. c.
Tone:—Steady.	

WHEAT PRICES LIKELY TO IMPROVE

Scarcity Of Rubber

Bombay, Jan 7

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool:—

COTTON:—

If market eases further would suggest purchases round 650d. for Spring positions.

RUBBER:—

If present scarcity not relieved Committee may make further decision 10 7|16.

METALS:—

Stock taking in this country and labour troubles in U. S. A. likely to slacken demand; for long view we are bullish.

WHEAT:—

Italy re-entered market to-day; revival of Continental demand likely to force prices higher. 8|9 5|8

COPPER:—

£49|5|0

LEAD:—

£26|13|9

SPELTER:—

£19

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA: January 8.

SAKEL:	
Jan.	18.24 plus 23
March	18.05 plus 17
May	17.94 plus 12
ASH.	
Feb.	13.83 plus 17
April	13.82 plus 18
GIZA:	
March	16 24 plus 28

Osaka Cotton

OSAKA: January 9.

	Opening
March	75.39 plus 99
April	75.45 plus 55

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 8-1-37	5299000	5699000
Receipts yesterday 8-1-37	25000	13000
Exports to date 8-1-37	3160000	3830000
Stock at Ports 8-1-37	2760000	2634000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-1-37	2179000	1337000
Stock at Liverpool 8-1-37	920000	726000
Visible Supply 8-1-37	6472000	6830000
Quantity in sight 8-1-37	9972000	9659000
Quantity out of sight 8-1-37	6752000	5935000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed

Tata Steel Shares Rule Quiet

Scattered Long Liquidation

PROFESSIONAL BULLS HOLD ALOOF

BOMBAY, January 9.

The local Share Bazar was open for one hour only and there was a fairly good turnover.

Prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range with, some long liquidation.

It appears that weak holders who missed the market near the top are becoming impatient as professional bulls have withdrawn their support.

In the absence of any important buying prices assumed sagging tendency.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,075 and after improving to Rs. 1,090 prices declined to Rs. 1,050 at about the close. Ordinary shares came down to Rs. 268.

The weakness in steel shares had salutary effect on other sections where Cotton Textile shares suffered a small decline. Bombay Dyeing shares eased off to Rs. 930.

It appears that the market is correcting overbought situation. The speculative activity which resulted in wide movement is now decreasing and with recent liquidation the market seems to improve the technical situation.

Cement shares remained neglected but to comparative quotations seem attractive and those who care to have a safe investment will do better buying cement shares around present prices. Cement industry is in a sound state and with merger there will be improved condition of the cement industry.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY: January 9.

	Rs as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	315 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	925 0
100 Century	211 4
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	297 8
100 Colaba (nil)	155 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	300 0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0-9-0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	123 12
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	226 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1605 0
100 Indoor (Rs. 2)	56 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	87 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	273 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	675 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	900 0
250 Model	65 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 3)	105 0
200 New Great (nil)	200 0
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	52 0
100 Phoenix (10)	305 0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	56 8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1925 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 4)	90 10
10 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	247 8
100 Swan (nil)	101 4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238 12
1000 Western	805 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115 0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	35 0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1600 0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	140 4
50-100 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	137 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-3-4)	141 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5 15
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi (As. 10)	40 8
100 Coimbatore	192 8
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	145 0
160 Indian (Rs. 63-3-9)	542 8
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 63-3-9)	2340 0
100 Katni Ord. (Rs. 10)	395 0
75 Port Okha (Rs. 7)	310 0
10 Punjab (As. 12)	30 2
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	507 8
70 United (Rs. 2-3-3)	164 8
INSURANCE	
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	876 4
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	17 4
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45 0
20 Mercantile	48 12
200 Oriental (125)	5450 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	8 1
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	173 12
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1,722 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14 6
50 Bombay Tram (2-8)	152 13
100 Bombay Suburban (Rs. 6)	215 0
10 Broach	13 3
100 Karachi (4)	267 8
100 Poona (4)	265 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208 2
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1,612 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	921 4
100 C Province	100 0
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	94 8
100 Mandra Bhon	102 0
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102 4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	772 8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur (Rs. 8)	747 8
30 Tata Steel Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1,050 0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	272 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	290 0
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	195 0
200 Bom. Safe Dep.	832 8
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 8)	286 4
125 Bombay Burma (Rs. 12-8)	603 12
50 Bombay Burma Cons. (Rs. 5)	203 12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6 -3
50 B. Telephone (128) 1/8d.	116 8
9 Burma Corp. (As. 6)	12 2
100 I. Bleaching (Rs 4)	151 4
50 India Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	52 0
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	550 0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	521 4
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	596 4
15 Scindia (Rs. 1)	22 7
30 Premier Const. (Rs. 1-1)	110 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	21 4
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1578 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	315 0
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 4
5 p.c. Central India	540 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cemen:	13 10
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	162 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1617 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199 6
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	175 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677 8
DEBENTURES	
8-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	103 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	112 3
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 14
7 p.c. Sholapur	85 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	112 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 9

Century (217|8) 220 222 212 217 210 211

Bombay Dyeing (936|4) 955 945 947 937 945 925

Kohinoor (275) 280 282 275 277 273

Central India (305) 306 298 302 .97|8

New Great (206|4) 212 205 207 200

Simplex (91|4) 92 90

Swadeshi (258|12) 257 251 257 252 247

Bundi (40|8) 40|4 40|8

I Cement (542|8) 551 530 545 540 542

Punjab (30) 30|4 30|2

Shahabad (507|8) 515 513 511

Andhra (1725) 1730 1712 1725 1720 1722

Tata Hydro (194|6) 192|8

Tata Power (1622|8) 1630 1625 1630 1612

Tram Ord (153|7) 153|7

T Steel Defd (1055) 1075 1090 1060 1080 1080 1070 1045 1050

T Steel Ord (275) 280 282 274 277|8 268 270 272|8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (174|4) 174|8 175|8

Ballapur (136|4) 197 193 195

B Steam (287|8) 287 286|4

B Burma (697|8) x.d 612 606 610 607 611 605 603

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 9

2 3|4 per cent 1948|52	101
3 per cent 1951|54	103
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104|10
3 1|2 per cent G P N Cash	99|8
3 1|2 per cent 1947|50 Loan	100|14
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	111|7
4 per cent 1960|70 Loan	115
4 1|2 per cent 1955|60	120
3 per cent U P Bonds	99|8
5 per cent 1939|44	108|6
5 per cent 1940|43 Loan	111|6
5 1|2 per cent 1938|40 Loan	107|2
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1945|55	120|12
4 per cent 1953|63 Loan	113|6
5 1|2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107|2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	126|3
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T	1974 112
4 per cent M Deb	1974 111|12
5 per cent M Deb	1959 120
6 per cent M Deb	1954 132|8
6 per cent K P T	1956 132
6 1|2 per cent B I T	1937 103

Note: The turnover was limited and rates are more or less nominal on the easy side.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan 8

Call Loan London	1|2
3 per cent	84 5|8
3 1|2 per cent	98 1|4
3 1|2 per cent 1951|59	105 3|4
4 per cent 1948|53	109 1|2
4 1|2 per cent 1950|55	115 1|4
4 1|2 per cent 1958|68	119 1|4
5 per cent 1942|47	113
3 per cent 1949|52	100 2|8
2 1|2 per cent British Consols	84 5|8
3 1|2 per cent Conversion	105 5|8
3 1|2 per cent War Loan	105 5|8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan 9

Ready Javas	Rs. 13 5 0
Shipment Jan Mar	Rs 4 2 0
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 4 4 0
Kesar	Rs. 11 14 0
Saraya	Rs. 11 7 9
Java Spot	F 4.80

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1937

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

TOWARDS SUCCESSFUL LIFE

Trials Of India's Poor

Scandal Of Money-Lenders' Tactics And Lack Of Credit Facilities

I

It is a common fact that the standard of living in America is on a much higher scale than in India. With the exception of aristocracy in India the greater portion of the population has an average annual income per capita officially estimated as not more than Rs. 50 to Rs. 120, while the average income of an American is over Rs. 2,500 a year. Consequently the American is in a position to live a much better life than the Indian.

In the absence of enterprising Building and Loan Associations with the object of providing homes for the labouring class and to afford them an opportunity to pay for these homes with their monthly savings, the Indian masses rarely save sufficient to buy or build a home of their own. One of the reasons for their inability to save is that the average wage for an unskilled labourer in industry ranges from 4 to 8 annas a day of which fully 80 per cent is spent on food and cotton cloth-

TOWARDS SUCCESSFUL LIFE

Read next article on "Standard of Material Comforts" appearing in the series on Saturday, Jan. 16. Have you any constructive suggestions or criticism to make on this subject? If so, write to us briefly.

lion dollars a year. This shows how the American has become "building-a-home"-minded.

In India due to lack of statistics it is not possible to give figures for building industry, leave alone the swindlers. On the other hand the most uncompromising situation is that millions of our fellow-countrymen live on the streets. It is a common occurrence in metropolitan cities like Bombay for people to live

Money-lenders demanding the dues from a client, who, as it happens, is unemployed and so not able to kee p up with the payment. Note one of the mone y-lenders holding a cane in hand, which he uses freely even when it is not necessary.

ches, automobiles, lawn movers, electric iron, electric wash machines, vacuum cleaners, baby carriage, in fact, virtually for everything credit is extended under "dollar-down-and-so-much-per . . ." scheme. The rise and spread of "on time" credit system made things belong to one immediately thus bringing the future into the present. The amount of selling on instalment at one time reached a dangerous point, but now statistics show that it is in the neighbourhood of two billion dollars a year. Owing to the prevailing instalment selling almost all home owners will have among other things a piano costing over Rs. 1,500, a talking machine for about Rs. 225, a radio worth about Rs. 500 for the drawing room, and invariably an ice-box costing about Rs. 150 for the kitchen. In better homes the ice-box is displaced by electric refrigerator worth approximately Rs. 675. To pay fully for all these luxuries it takes about four to six years. Then there is usually a good bathroom with shower fixture; a central heating plant in the basement and constant supply of hot and cold water both on the ground-floor and upstairs.

In America, it is considered that a home without electric light and gas-ranger is a freak, except of course those few houses in the isolated country district. Any home without a garage in the backyard for the family automobile is labelled as old-fashioned.

Money-lenders at Two Tanks, Bombay, discussing matters of importance, while a factory worker is pleading for extension of period and reduction in the rate of interest.

Inside view of the main room in the home of one well-to-do Indian Christian at Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Note the absence of Radio, Piano and Talking Machine.

ing. In America, however, an average citizen owns a property worth well over Rs. 9,000. It is amazing how an American can acquire a home by first buying a site, then gradually paying for it, mortgaging it with the Building and Loan Association, with the borrowed money constructing a home and finally gradually extinguishing the mortgage. Thus, even in large industrial cities most American families own homes having a neat little garden with sizable back and front yards. It is stated that in America unscrupulous building contractors swindle the American public out of half a billdetached life. Those who come from villages to seek employment in the city are homeless; consequently all family ties are broken. In America, however unassuming the dwellings may be, yet they keep intact the unity of the family group.

When compared, the home of an average American has an astonishing collection of luxuries not found in an average Indian home.

Easy Credit Available

Credit in America is available to nearly every family in some form or other. For homes, furcoats, diamond rings, gold watIt is the rule rather than the exception that almost all American families own a car. In many cases a middle-class business man or office worker will have a car for his use and another for the use of his wife and children.

In India .....

In India, however, it is rare that a man with a monthly salary of Rs. 200 or less could afford to own a car. So, for a great number of people living in cities and villages owning a car is "unthinkable." While it is only the poorest of the poor city worker in America who either walks or

A money-lender in his shop at Falkland Road, Bombay, putting last touches to a deal in which a mill worker and his wife are involved. Notice the woman with handful of coins just borrowed at high rate of interest, namely, 4 annas per rupee per month.

uses a public vehicular conveyance such as bus or tram.

At this stage it may be interesting to ask a question: Why is it that an average Indian is unable to secure even the ordinary comforts of life as compared to an average American? The answer is that we lack in India long term credit facilities, and our belief in the saying "every man for himself and the devil for the rest." To show how impossible

Mill workers negotiating with a Mahajan at Round Temple for a loan. Notice the serious look of the money-lender pressing for double-the-amount note. One worker is about to move on after saying what he has to say.

it is for an average Indian to lead a successful life from the stand point of economics we give an illustration from our present social system which tolerates the existence of unreasonable money-lenders.

"Never Shall We Have A Home ..... !"

When questioned by a representative of the "Chronicle" a man with wife and three children living in a two-room flat in the suburbs, exploded in anger: "Why do you ask me that question? You know as well as I do, with the present wretched system of credit facilities, people of moderate means can never be expected to have a home of their own."

Asked if he ever had any dealings with Mahajan or Kabulee money-lenders, the man fairly bounced in his chair and bitterly resented even the mention of India's famous moneylenders. Later he related one of his experiences. This is his story: "Ever since our third child was born my wife has been constantly ill and, at times, it seemed as if she would never pull through. So, to pay for her medical care I did all I could. When all our jewellery and other saleable property went their way, I approached some people with means for a temporary loan. All of them without exception gave some excuse. For that, of course, I cannot blame them. But what I am unable to understand is how a social system could permit some people to live like parasites on the poor. My experience with some of the money lenders is that they extort unconscionable rates of interests on their loans. These people collect their money on cent-per-cent basis and more often than never they take the law in their own hands and in some cases, commit unspeakable crimes on poor class of women."

From this illustration it is evident that our social system needs overhauling. Can some of our readers suggest ways to provide long term credit at lower rate of interest? One of the greatest problems facing us to-day is the question of indebtedness.

REJOINDER TO RAILWAY AGENT

If There Is No Dispute Why Shirk Court Of Inquiry? Asks Kalappa

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., who arrived here yesterday after personally studying the B. N. Railway strike situation interviewed by the Associated Press said he much regretted the delay on the part of the Government of India in appointing a court of enquiry. He left for Delhi this evening.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, Secretary, Strike situation, declares that strikers are determined to hold out until their grievances are redressed.

Referring to the statement of the Agent Mr. Jarrad said that there is no dispute between the Administration and the men or the Union Mr. Kalappa says that the denial of any dispute when thousands of men have been on strike for over three weeks is itself a dispute. Such denial despite the suffering and hardships of workers is the main cause of strike. If there is really no dispute, he asks, why not Government get it tested by Court of enquiry.—A.P.

RAILWAY STRIKERS MUST GET RELIEF

Shiv Rao's Appeal To Trade Unions

NEW DELHI, January 9.

Mr. B. Shivrao, President of the National Trades Union Federation, has issued a press statement regretting the Government of India's refusal to take action as urged by Mr. V. V. Giri under the Trade Disputes Act with regard to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway strike, and appealing to all Unions affiliated to the National Trades Union Federation to make generous contributions for relief work.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, care of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, will receive such contributions.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR STRIKERS

Giri's Plea For Centralised Control Of Work

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

Mr. V. V. Giri, President, B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union in a statement to the press says:—

"While thanking associations, unions and individuals who have offered to collect or who have already collected funds for the relief of B. N. Railway strikers, I desire to point out the need for centralised control of such relief work. All the money collected must be remitted to Pandit Kashinath Muthu, Treasurer, B. N. R., Indian Union, Chakradharpur, advising Mr. V. R. Kallappa, Secretary, Strike situation, 44 Kingsway, Nagpur, of the same."—A.P.

GOVT. & B. N. RAILWAY CONTRACT

NEW DELHI: January 9.

Official intimation in regard to the B. N. R. strike states that the situation remains unchanged.

Sir T. R. Wynne, Chairman of the B. N. R. Company, has arrived in India a fortnight back It is understood the Company's contract with Government will now continue till December 31, 1950, or this date of any succeeding year, unless previous five years' notice for termination of contract is given.—United Press.

Strikers Firm And Peaceful

KHARAGPUR: Jan. 9.

All strikers are firm and peaceful.

More are joining the strike every day.

Meetings are being held in many centres every day.—United Press.

Allahabad, January 9.—Air Marshal Ladlow who reached Singapore by air early this week will, it is understood, fly back, passing over Allahabad either on the 10th or 11th instant.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

SAME LICENSE PLATE -- AN' THE DRIVER'S BEEN BLACKJACKED! I'LL JUST TAKE A LOOK IN THIS HOUSE-
AN OFFICER! -- IF I SHOOT RADLOW, HE MIGHT HEAR IT --- I'LL HAVE TO TAKE HIM WITH ME!
WHY ARE YOU UNTYING ME -- I THOUGHT?
NEVER MIND WHAT YOU THOUGHT, WE'RE GOING OUT THE BACK WAY!
AS RADLOW RISES, HE STUMBLES AND KNOCKS AN INK BOTTLE OFF THE TABLE ---
LYMAN ANDERSON
I COULDN'T HELP IT -- MY LEGS WERE WEAK!
IF THIS IS A TRICK, IT WON'T WORK! GET MOVING!
DID RADLOW FALL DELIBERATELY?
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